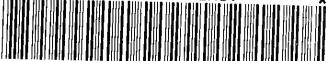


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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT POLICE REPORT

1905

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905,

INCLUDING THE

INSPECTION AND DETECTIVE DEPARTMENTS.



BOSTON:

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1906.

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THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 1, 1906.

To His Excellency WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of the duties performed by the District Police for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief, Massachusetts District Police.

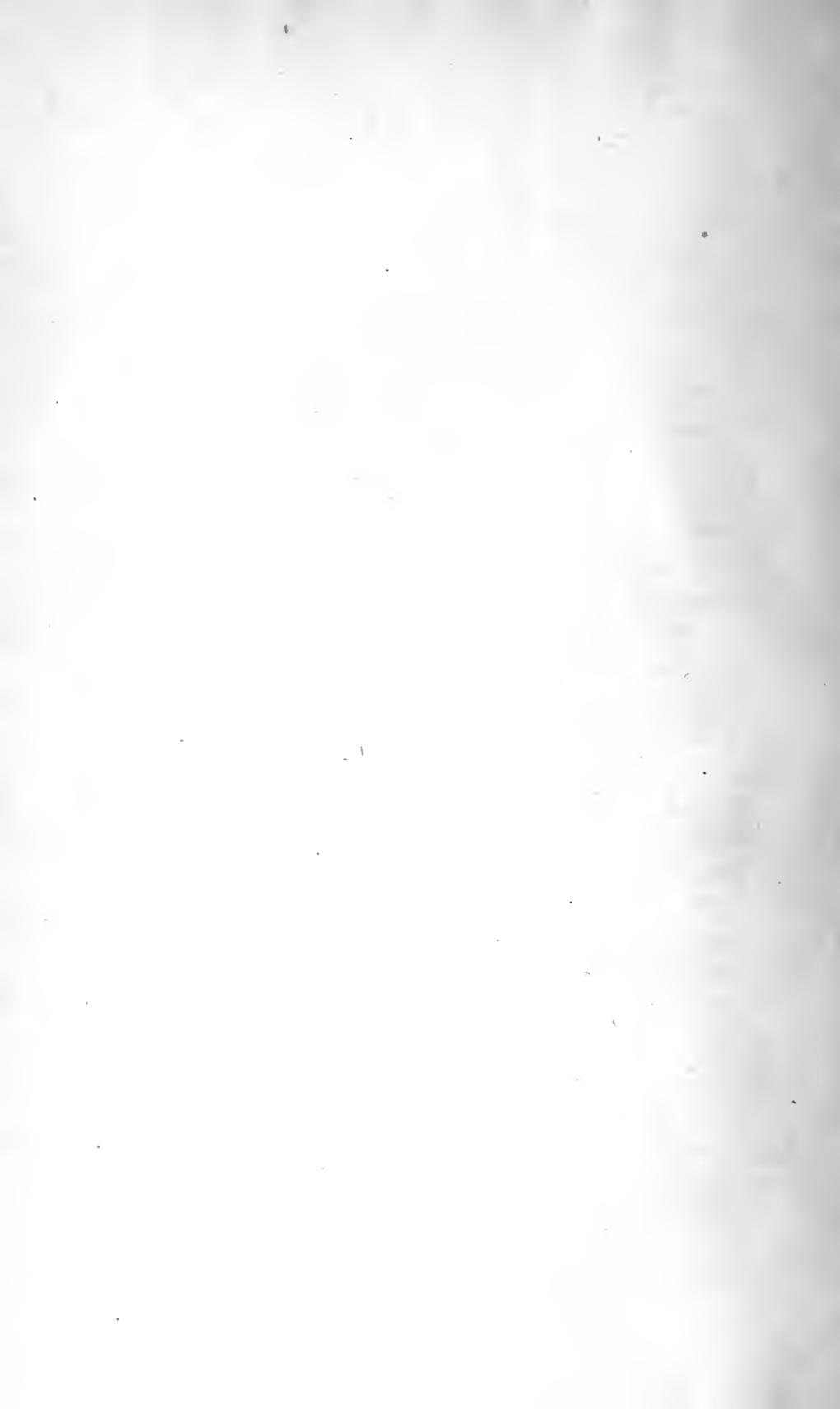
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Roster of District Police,	7
Duties of officers,	12
Child labor,	13
Theatres and public halls,	14
Cinematograph or moving-picture machines,	17
Concealed weapons,	20
Boiler inspection department,	21
License laws,	30
Reports of inspectors of public buildings,	32-42
Reports of inspectors of factories,	42-65
General summary of factory inspections,	65
Reports of inspectors of wearing apparel,	66-68
Summary of licenses, clothing inspection department,	68
Summary of examinations and inspections, boiler inspection department,	69
Offences prosecuted, inspection department,	69
Detective department,	73
Reports of accidents,	91
Forfeited liquors,	109
Appropriations and expenditures,	110
Conclusion,	111

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MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE.

JOSEPH E. SHAW, Chief.

GEORGE C. NEAL,
Deputy Chief, Detective Department.

JOSEPH M. DYSON,
Deputy Chief, Inspection Department.

DETECTIVE AND FIRE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	Assigned.	Residence.
BRADFORD, ERNEST S., .	Barnstable County,	Hyannis.
DEXTER, THOMAS A., .	Dukes and Nantucket Counties, .	Edgartown.
DUNHAM, GEORGE, .	Essex County,	Salem.
HODGES, ALFRED B., .	Bristol County,	Taunton.
KEATING, ARTHUR E., .	Suffolk County,	Somerville.
MCKAY, JAMES, .	Franklin and Hampshire Counties, .	Northampton.
MOLT, ROBERT E., .	Worcester County,	Millbury.
MURRAY, PELEG F., .	Worcester County,	Worcester.
RHOADES, FREDERICK A., .	Middlesex County,	Malden.
SCOTT, JOHN H., .	Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, .	Braintree.
WHITNEY, JOPHANUS H., .	Middlesex County,	Medford.
WOOD, OLIVER L., .	Berkshire and Hampden Counties, .	Pittsfield.
DRAKE, WILLIAM S., .	Tramp officer,	Boston.
PROCTOR, WILLIAM H., .	Steamer "Lexington" and general duty,	Swampscott.

FIRE INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Assigned.	Residence.
RICE, CHARLES F., .	Chief fire inspector,	Somerville.
ANDERSON, JAMES, .	District No. 1,	Springfield.
CASEY, MAURICE F., .	District No. 2,	Haverhill.
COLLAMORE, HENRY H., .	District No. 3,	Fall River.
CRITTENDEN, GEORGE F., .	District No. 4,	Northampton.
SMITH, SILAS P., .	District No. 5,	Everett.
GRADY, JAMES J., .	District No. 6,	Winthrop.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Factories and Public Buildings.

NAME.	Assigned.	Residence.
BURFITT, CHARLES E., .	District No. 1,	Boston.
MOORE, JOSEPH A., .	District Nos. 2, 6,	Roslindale.
BARDWELL, HENRY J., .	District No. 3,	Boston.
BROWN, EDWIN Y., .	District No. 4,	Winthrop.
BALL, HORACE F., .	District No. 5,	Worcester.
ADAMS, CHARLES, .	District No. 5,	Worcester.
TIERNEY, JOHN F., .	District No. 6,	Fall River.
BUXTON, WARREN S., .	District No. 7,	Springfield.
CHEENEY, ANSEL J., .	District No. 8,	Beverly.
SPLAINE, HENRY, .	District No. 9,	Boston.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT—*Concluded.*

Factories and Public Buildings—Concluded.

NAME.	Assigned.	Residence.
AERTHERTON, ARLON S., .	District No. 1,	Wakefield.
HALSTRICK, JOSEPH, .	District No. 2,	Boston.
RYAN, SAMUEL L., .	District No. 3,	Waltham.
SILLARS, MALCOLM, .	District No. 4,	Danvers.
DAM, CHARLES A., .	District No. 5,	Worcester.
ELLIS, ROBERT, .	District No. 6,	Fall River.
HOWES, JAMES R., .	District No. 7,	Holyoke.
MCKEEVER, WILLIAM J., .	District No. 8,	Cambridge.
SHEEHAN, JOHN J., .	District No. 9,	Salem.
HOITT, JAMES W., .	District No. 10,	North Adams.
WASLEY, FRANK C., .	District No. 11,	Lowell.
CLERKE, CHARLES S., .	District No. 12,	Boston.
MERRIAM, FREDERICK W., .	Special duty,	Cambridge.
GRIFFIN, JOHN E., .	Special duty,	Sharon.
PLUNKETT, JOHN H., .	Special duty,	Boston.
NASON, MARY A., .	Special duty,	Boston.
HALLEY, MARY E., .	Special duty,	Lawrence.

Boiler Inspection Department.

DYER, EVERETT B., .	District No. 1,	Medford.
DYER, DAVID H., .	District No. 2,	Fall River.
DESHAZO, JAMES B., .	District No. 3,	Worcester.
SANBORN, FREEMAN H., .	District No. 4,	Chicopee.
FERGUSON, CHARLES, .	District No. 5,	Malden.
KAZAR, JOHN H., .	District No. 6,	Hyde Park.
AMELL, LOUIS, .	District No. 7,	North Adams.
MCGRATH, JOHN, .	District No. 8,	Boston.
BAXTER, STURGIS C., .	District No. 9,	Boston.
MCNEILL, JOSEPH H., .	District No. 10,	Melrose.

CLERKS.

CAMPBELL, JAMES P., *First.*
ROGERS, OSGOOD S., *Second.*DAVIS, BELLE C., *Third.*
BRIGHAM, CHARLES W., *Detective
and fire inspection department.*

STENOGRAPHERS.

ADAMS, JOHN I.

STALLINGS, HARRIOT E.

STOREHOUSE KEEPER.

COUGHLIN, JOHN.

MC SWEENEY, TERRENCE, *Assistant.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

In accordance with the requirements of chapter 108 of the Revised Laws, I hereby submit my second annual report of the work performed by the District Police during the year 1905.

The force as at present constituted is composed of 61 members, 59 males and 2 females, divided as follows: 1 chief in charge, 2 deputy chiefs, 1 captain, 1 chief fire inspector, 38 building and factory inspectors, and 20 detectives and fire inspectors, one of whom is detailed for the enforcement of the tramp law. Captain Proctor is assigned to the command of the steamer "Lexington" during the period of her commission, and at other times to general duty. The morale and discipline of the force is at a high standard, and I do not think there was ever a more harmonious condition than at the present time. I have none but words of praise and commendation to utter for the willingness and zealous manner in which every member has discharged the duties of his office with such marked ability as has been shown.

The detective department, under its able deputy, George C. Neal, has had to cope with many difficult problems in the way of crime, all of which have been brought to a successful issue; and the work has received the commendation of the courts and the law officers of the Commonwealth. This is very gratifying to us, and I trust it is appreciated by the law-abiding citizens of our State.

During the year I have made a strenuous effort to protect the citizens of our Commonwealth who attend the various agricultural fairs held throughout the State against a class

of people who have been in constant attendance in late years, for the purpose of fleecing the unsophisticated and honest citizens whose interests lie in the farms of our State; and, from all reports of the various fairs which have been held in the State, I feel the citizens generally have received that protection which is due them under the law. All gambling devices have been kept off the fair grounds.

I desire to call attention to a condition of things with which it seems to me the public and Legislature should be conversant. During the period of the fairs three professional pickpockets were arrested, having been caught red-handed, plying their nefarious occupation. They were arraigned in court, placed under bail, produced cash bail and subsequently were defaulted; and so far as we know, they are now at large, two of them putting up an amount of \$800 each. This money is turned into the county treasury, and the only purpose it seems to have accomplished is to enrich the county treasury to that extent. It affords no protection whatever to the persons whose pockets have been robbed.

Briefly, the facts are these: a man who is a professional criminal comes into the borders of the State, plies his vocation up and down the State, robbing the people wherever an opportunity presents itself, but in an unfortunate moment for him he is apprehended; he takes the money which he has stolen from the pockets of our citizens, pays it into the county treasury for his freedom, and goes out again, to ply his vocation in the same manner. My idea is that the laws were made for the protection of the people, and not to enrich the county treasury; and I would suggest some law by which the money which is stolen from the persons of our citizens be used for the apprehension of the criminals in some manner designated by the district attorney. As I understand the law, at the present time the district attorney has no authority by which he can offer any portion of said money as a reward for the apprehension of the defaulter. Ordinarily, I am not particularly in favor of rewards; but we have to take things as we find them. I have found by experience that the sending out of notices for the apprehension of such criminals outside of our own Commonwealth seldom leads to their

apprehension unless the notice contains an offer of reward of some kind; therefore, I believe that the district attorney should be authorized to offer as a reward any portion of such forfeited bail as in his judgment would be sufficient to secure the apprehension of the defaulting party.

During the year we have received numerous complaints of various offences having been committed throughout the State; many of these complaints are anonymous. I desire to state that I wish the general public would exercise as much care as possible in forwarding complaints to this office, many of which are unsigned, and without foundation. I have felt it my duty to investigate every complaint thoroughly, anonymous or otherwise; but I find that many of them take up a great deal of time of the officers, who might be engaged in other work which would be of more profit to the Commonwealth.

It will be noted that several changes have taken place in the personnel of the department during the past year.

Louis F. F. Abbott, a member of the building inspection department, died in the latter part of 1904; and Charles F. Adams of Worcester was appointed to fill the vacancy, Jan. 7, 1905.

John T. White, a member of the building inspection department, died March 17, 1905; and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Horace F. Ball of Worcester, March 24, 1905.

Edward B. Putnam, a member of the building inspection department, died Sept. 22, 1905; and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of James W. Hoitt, who resigned the position of second clerk in the inspection department Oct. 11, 1905, and was appointed on the same date to fill said vacancy.

James B. Dunn, a member of the detective and fire inspection department, resigned July 7, 1905; and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of James J. Grady, Aug. 21, 1905.

Osgood S. Rogers was appointed second clerk Oct. 25, 1905, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of James W. Hoitt.

In Memoriam.

The death of Officer John T. White, who was appointed by Governor Talbot in the year 1879, upon the first organization of this department, where he served until his demise, was an incalculable loss to the department, as well as to the State. He was a man of excellent parts, and was recognized as a master of his profession by all men with whom he came in contact. He died as he lived,—an honored citizen and a faithful officer.

Edward B. Putnam was appointed to the inspection department in 1894, and died Sept. 22, 1905. He was a veteran of the civil war, where he served with great credit to himself and his country. He was a good citizen, a faithful officer and a devoted husband and father. All who knew him deeply mourn his loss.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

I desire to reiterate what I stated in my last annual report in reference to the law, chapter 108, section 7, of the Revised Laws, which provides that an inspector of buildings cannot be detailed for any additional work except for the suppression of riots by special order of His Excellency the Governor. I stated in that report that I believed this law was radically wrong, as the executive officer, in my judgment, should have full and absolute control of his men, subject to the orders of his superior. As the law stands now, no matter what the emergency may be, I cannot detail a building inspector for any criminal work or any work whatever outside of his own department. There have been instances—and they are continually arising—where it has become almost absolutely necessary to temporarily employ men of that department for criminal work, and I would advise that this law be repealed.

CHILD LABOR.

The question of child labor has become almost a national one, and, as a matter of justice, why should it not? While I am a thorough advocate for the law that protects the children, mentally and physically, yet I believe in the full measure of justice. The laws of our State forbid the employment of any child under the age of fourteen, while in our sister State, Rhode Island, the limit is thirteen. Many of our manufacturing industries are within speaking distance of the State of Rhode Island. The laws of Rhode Island also place the limit of hours of labor for women at sixty hours, while in our State the limit is fifty-eight hours. In the State of Georgia there is no limit upon age or hours. The manufacturers of our own State come into competition in the market with the men of these States, and others; therefore, they are placed at a disadvantage. I do not believe in any sense in a discontinuance of the law; but I do believe it is the duty of every fair-minded citizen to encourage and agitate a universal law, that shall place all States and all business men in relation to this subject upon an equal and fair basis. The law in relation to the employment of children in our State, so far as I know, has been thoroughly enforced, and I find very little opposition from the manufacturers of our Commonwealth to the enforcement of this law, and a disposition to violate it only in a very few instances. The law that was passed by the last Legislature, relative to the employment and school attendance of minors, requiring an educational test before they can be employed, to my mind, will very materially assist in the enforcement of the child labor law. Following is a copy of said law:—

CHAPTER 267, ACTS OF 1905.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF MINORS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-eight of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "years", in the first line, the words:— and no child

who is over fourteen and under sixteen years of age who does not have a certificate as required by the following four sections certifying to the child's ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language,— by striking out the word "such", in the third line,— by inserting after the word "child", in the third line, the words:— under the age of fourteen years,— and by striking out the word "nor", in the sixth line, and inserting in place thereof the word:— or,— so as to read as follows:— *Section 28.* No child under the age of fourteen years and no child who is over fourteen and under sixteen years of age who does not have a certificate as required by the following four sections certifying to the child's ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed at work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, or be employed at work before six o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

SECTION 2. No certificate as provided for by sections twenty-nine to thirty-two inclusive of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws shall be approved by any person for a minor under the age of sixteen years who intends to be employed in a factory, workshop or mercantile establishment, unless such person is satisfied that such minor is able to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six.

Approved April 6, 1905.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS.

Chapter 450, Acts of 1904 (afterwards amended by chapter 342, Acts of 1905), which requires a monthly inspection of theatres and public halls, and which was passed soon after the Iroquois Theatre fire, while the public were excited and various radical measures were being asked for, has caused considerable hardship, and in some cases apparently unnecessary expense, in many cities and towns. In some cases the inhabitants of the towns have been deprived of the privilege of attending theatrical performances, given occasionally by local talent or by travelling theatrical companies, on account of the town hall or some other place of assemblage

not having been licensed, because it did not meet the requirements for a regular theatre, as called for by this law.

A number of halls which had good and sufficient means of exit, and which had been constructed according to plans approved by this department, could not be licensed, as they had a stage with some scenery, or had a stage that could be used for scenery and other stage appliances, unless a considerable amount of money was expended in providing the forty inches of exit per one hundred persons, as required by section 36 of chapter 104, Revised Laws.

In many cases it was impracticable to provide the required exits without making extensive changes, which would necessitate a rearrangement of the rooms and also of the outside exits from the building. Town and city authorities and private citizens have been obliged to deprive many of the citizens of the privilege of attending a theatrical performance, given by local talent, because the changes called for to obtain a theatre license could not be made, and have been obliged to remove the scenery or stage, or both, before a public hall license could be granted. The public hall license would not, however, permit the giving of theatrical performances in the hall, although allowing it to be used for other purposes.

That part of the law which requires theatres and public halls having a seating capacity of four hundred or more to be specially inspected and licensed appears to be unjust, as it allows places having a seating capacity less than four hundred to be used without the license or monthly inspection. That is, if a hall has a seating capacity of just four hundred, and contains a stage and some movable scenery, it will require a theatre license, and forty inches of exit for each one hundred persons accommodated therein; while another similar place, having a seating capacity of three hundred and ninety-nine, will require but twenty inches of width of exit for each one hundred persons, and would not require the regular monthly inspection or license called for by this law.

The number of persons allowed to occupy a theatre or public hall could much better be left to the judgment of the inspectors of this department, who are held to a strict personal accountability for the certificate granted, and are under

the supervision of the chief and subject to the regulations of the department. For halls where it is desired to give a theatrical performance perhaps but two or three times a year, it would be practicable for the inspectors to give special permits for use of the premises on such occasions, under certain restrictions approved by the Chief of the District Police. Lodge or society halls having a seating capacity of four hundred or more must now be classed as public halls, and be inspected each month. When such places have been put in proper condition and a certificate or license granted, it is very seldom that changes of any kind are made without the knowledge of the inspector. Churches are exempt from license or monthly inspection, and in some may be found scenery and cloth curtains used in giving entertainments, to which an admission fee is charged. In churches where movable scenery and cloth curtains are used, it is seldom that any means are provided for extinguishing fire should the scenery or curtains become ignited.

Glass lamps which are liable to be broken or explode are sometimes used, and located in such positions that they are far more dangerous than any gas or electric light to be found in any licensed theatre or public hall. In some churches and parish houses there is far greater danger of fire or panic than in licensed places.

The definition of a "theatre," as given in section 1 of chapter 450, Acts of 1904, is not satisfactory. It is hard and sometimes impracticable to say where to draw the line as to the "business" part of the definition. How often must the place be used for theatrical exhibitions to call that the "business" for which the place is used? If a building that is used chiefly as a town hall, for town meetings, voting place, dances, lectures, fairs or other public gatherings, some of which are free to all citizens, and in some cases an admission fee is charged, and occasionally a theatrical performance by local talent and a little movable scenery is used on the stage, an admission fee being charged (the receipts being used in some cases for public or charitable purposes), it would seem a hardship to consider this a theatrical "business," and require the hall to be provided with the amount of exits required for a building constructed and used as a theatre.

The monthly inspection of theatres and public halls requires much of the inspectors' time, that could be much better employed in supervising the construction of buildings coming under the requirements of chapter 104, Revised Laws. It is of more importance to see that new buildings conform to the law when completed, and that proper precautions are taken to secure ample means of exit and means to prevent the spread of fire, than it is to inspect theatres or halls every month. The preparation of the reports required by chapter 450, Acts of 1904, requires much of the inspectors' time, that could be more profitably employed in inspection of buildings in process of construction. The very limited amount of clerical service provided for this department makes the preparation of the reports required a very difficult matter.

If chapter 450, Acts of 1904, and chapter 342, Acts of 1905, were repealed, and a few amendments made to chapter 104, Revised Laws, it is my opinion that the public would be as well if not better protected than is the case under these two laws for inspecting theatres and public halls. Certainly many of our citizens would be better accommodated as to places for entertainments, and would also be saved from apparently unnecessary expense. Section 49, chapter 104, Revised Laws, which prohibits the granting of a license until a certificate is obtained from an inspector of factories and public buildings, would prevent a license being issued by the local authorities for theatrical performances in an unsafe or dangerous building.

CINEMATOGRAPH OR MOVING-PICTURE MACHINES.

The Legislature of 1905 enacted a law restricting the use of moving-picture machines. Said law is contained in chapter 176, Acts of 1905, and chapter 437, Acts of 1905. The wisdom of this law has been demonstrated by the fact that but one accident has occurred during the year, and that not serious. A man brought into this State a machine which was not approved by this department, and which he had no permit to operate. His machine was so arranged that the film was allowed to escape upon the floor, and his rheostat, not being protected as the rules of this department provide for, being upset, caused a short circuit, thereby burning the

18 REPORT CHIEF OF DISTRICT POLICE. [Jan.

film and causing something of a panic. The party operating the machine is now a fugitive from justice, there being a warrant issued for his arrest.

Following are copies of the law, with the rules and regulations issued by this department in accordance with said law; also, a copy of the permit, and illustrations of the machine as approved by this department.

CHAPTER 176, ACTS OF 1905.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE USE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. No cinematograph, or other similar apparatus involving the use of a combustible film more than ten inches in length, shall be kept or exhibited on premises licensed for entertainments, until such cinematograph or other similar apparatus has been inspected and approved by the district police, and until such precautions against fire as the district police may designate have been taken by the owner, user or exhibitor of such cinematograph or other similar apparatus.

SECTION 2. The district police are hereby empowered and directed to inspect any cinematograph or other similar apparatus involving the use of combustible films more than ten inches in length which is used or kept on premises licensed for entertainments, and to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the safe use of such apparatus.

SECTION 3. Any person keeping, using or exhibiting a cinematograph or other similar apparatus contrary to the provisions hereof, or in violation of any rule or regulation made by the district police, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars. *Approved March 14, 1905.*

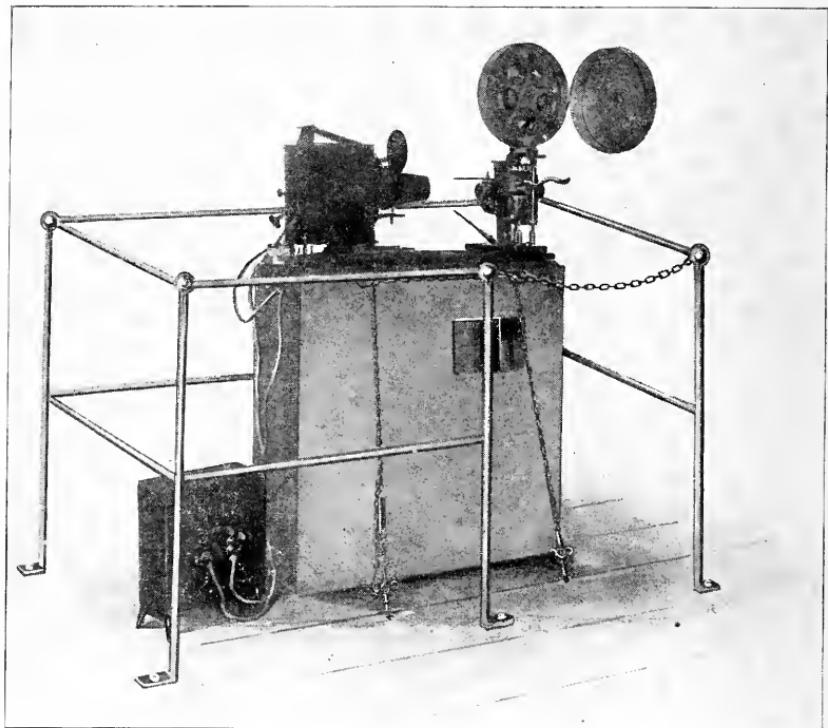
CHAPTER 437, ACTS OF 1905.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE USE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH IN CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

The provisions of chapter one hundred and seventy-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and five, being an act entitled "An Act to regulate the use of the cinematograph", shall apply to the use, keeping, exhibition and inspection of cinematographs which are to be used, kept or exhibited in any church or other public building, whether such use, keeping or exhibition is on premises licensed or not licensed for entertainments.

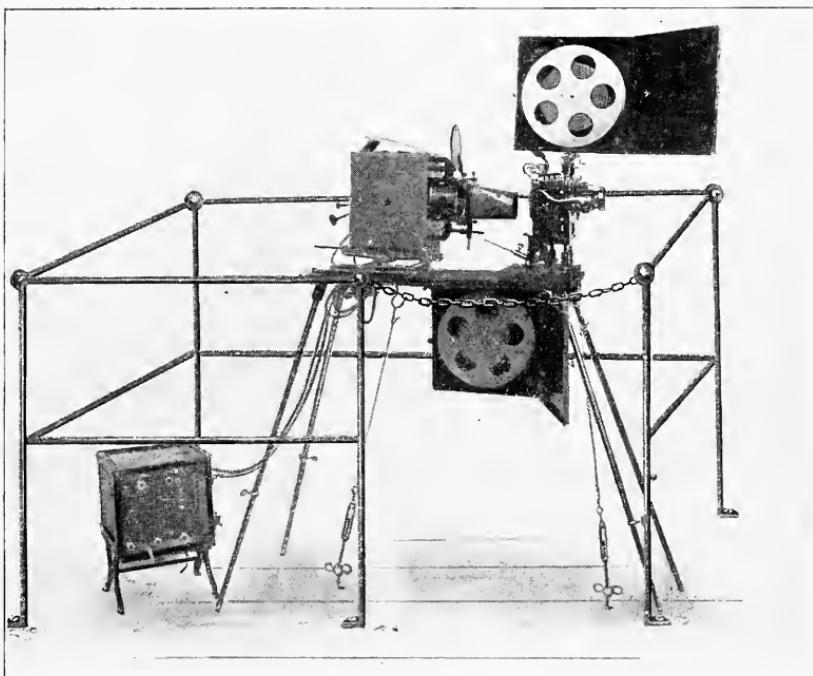
Approved May 23, 1905.



NO. 1.—APPROVED MOTION PICTURE MACHINE.

Showing Guard Rail and Manner of fastening Machine to the Floor.

The film passes through a tube, provided with a tongue, into the iron box, and is considered the safest and most efficient manner of guarding it.



NO. 2.—APPROVED MOTION PICTURE MACHINE.

Showing Guard Rail and Manner of fastening Machine to the Floor.

The film is taken up on a reel inclosed in an iron magazine, and is also an approved device.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING MOVING-PICTURE
MACHINES.

In accordance with the Acts of the Legislature of 1905, chapter 176, sections 1, 2 and 3, and chapter 437, the following rules are hereby promulgated:—

The films must be wound upon a metal reel encased in an iron box with a slot in the bottom only large enough to permit the film to pass through to the metal rollers, which must fit tightly to the film. The joints necessary in the construction of this box must be made tight without the use of solder. The cover which admits of the placing or removing of the reel in said box must have hinges so arranged that it will at all times close tight, and be provided with a spring catch to lock when closed. Under this box may be arranged a box of similar design and construction, containing a reel for the reception of the film from the box above, with a slot in top as directly under the top box as possible, or an iron box may be substituted without the reel, the joints of which are made tight without the use of solder, with a sliding door for the purpose of removing the film; the film to be conducted from the upper magazine into the machine and thence into the iron box as near below the focus as possible, adjusted with a metal tube large enough to permit the film to pass through that tube, said tube to be telescoped into a tube adjusted upon the iron box, which will permit the film to slide through both tubes into the box without any friction whatever.

The support upon which the machine rests must be of iron, or covered with fireproof material, and no portion shall come in contact with the woodwork except the iron or fireproof material. The film reels must be operated by a crank firmly secured to the spindle or shaft on head of machine, so that there will be no possibility of its coming off. The shutter must be placed in front of the condenser, so as to be instantly closed when necessary.

The arc lamp box must be covered with an iron box, so arranged as to catch all sparks and hot pieces of carbon. The rheostat must be covered with wire netting of fine mesh, to prevent any metal substance from coming in contact with it when in operation.

The machine and operator must occupy a position not used as an aisle or passageway, and must be so constructed as not to be liable to interference by chairs or benches or any person in the audience, by constructing a rail around the machine, with space for the operator to have free action between the machine and the rail.

The wire attachments conveying electricity must be properly insulated, and must be inspected by the operator before every operation, and one hundred and ten volts must be the limit of the electric power used in operating said machines.

A fire extinguisher or fire blanket must be provided, and located as the inspector may direct.

No person will be permitted to operate such a machine who has not had six months' experience, or who cannot furnish satisfactory evidence of his ability to do so.

All members of the inspection department of the Massachusetts District Police are hereby directed to see that the above rules are enforced, and to prosecute all violations of the same.

Any violation of these rules will be sufficient cause for revocation of the permit.

All officers inspecting machines must file in this office a duplicate of permits to the operator, as well as the machine number, maker's name and tag number.

All rules pertaining to moving-picture machines heretofore promulgated are discontinued upon the issuance of the above rules.

Approved: JOSEPH E. SHAW,

Chief, Massachusetts District Police.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT DISTRICT POLICE,
CHIEF'S OFFICE, STATE HOUSE, 190 .

Permit is hereby granted ,
of ,
to have charge of and operate any moving-picture machine that is approved, tagged and sealed by this department. Any change in the mechanism of any machine so approved, tagged and sealed, without the written consent of an inspector, will be considered cause for the revocation of the approval of the use of said machine.

Inspector of Factories and Public Buildings.

CLOSED WEAPONS.

I believe the time has arrived when some drastic measures should be adopted to check or prevent the carrying of concealed weapons. There is scarcely a day that we do not have an example of this growing evil. It is not uncommon to find boys of tender years in possession of revolvers and other weapons. Then begins their cow-boy career from instructions gathered from the yellow literature of the day. Another element which has tended to increase the danger greatly is our very large and constantly increasing foreign immigration.

Many of these immigrants bring with them all their native habits and vicious customs. Let me give an example. Some few years ago, in a town adjacent to Boston, a dispute arose between a contractor and his laborers. The contractor was seized, to be held as a prisoner until their demands were satisfied. At last a force of police was sent for, and upon arriving at the scene the parties were arrested and searched, and about one hundred stilettos and other weapons were found upon their persons. It has become almost a common practice to carry concealed weapons. Hardly a day but the newspapers chronicle instances of hold-ups on the cars or the highways, where weapons are displayed. About every State in the Union has some law bearing upon this particular offence. It has been carried to such an extent in this State that it has become almost a menace to the people thereof; and I respectfully recommend the passage of a law making the carrying of concealed weapons a crime punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment, or both, unless the person be licensed by law so to do; and that the mayor of cities and board of selectmen of towns be authorized to grant such licenses, subject to the approval of the chief of police of said cities and towns.

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER 472, ACTS OF 1905.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. All steam boilers of more than three horse power, except boilers upon locomotives, in private residences, or under the jurisdiction of the United States, or boilers used exclusively for agricultural, horticultural or creamery purposes, shall be inspected either by the district police or by an insurance company authorized to insure boilers within the Commonwealth. Such inspection shall be made internally and externally at least once in each year. The owner or user of any steam boiler inspected by the district police shall pay to the inspector the sum of five dollars at each internal, and two dollars for each external, inspection for every boiler so inspected.

SECTION 2. Every insurance company shall forward to the chief of the district police within fourteen days after each internal and external inspection a report of every boiler so inspected by it. Such reports shall be made on blanks furnished

by the chief of the district police, and shall contain any recommendations that the insurance company may think it desirable to make. Notice shall be given by the insurance company or the inspector to the owner or user of the boiler inspected of the pressure at which the boiler may safely be operated.

SECTION 3. Any insurance company failing to make a report as above provided shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars for every such failure. Any owner failing to comply with the requirements of the insurance company inspecting his boiler, after notice by the chief of the district police, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for such failure, and the use of said boiler may be enjoined in the manner provided in section four of chapter one hundred and five of the Revised Laws. The district police shall have authority in the discharge of their duty to enter upon any premises where steam boilers are located, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

SECTION 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved May 26, 1905.

The year 1905 is remarkable as recording one of the most terrible and destructive boiler explosions in the history of any country. On Monday morning, March 20, suddenly, without a moment's warning, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, a large boiler in the Grover Shoe Factory at Brockton exploded, killing and wounding a large number of people, causing the complete destruction of the factory and damaging many buildings in the vicinity.

An investigation was immediately begun by this department, to learn the cause of the explosion, and if possible to find some means by which a recurrence of such a calamity might be prevented. By a careful examination of the remains of the boiler, the surroundings and the persons who were in the vicinity just before and after the explosion, the cause of it was demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt.

Having unquestionably determined the cause, it would appear possible to adopt measures to prevent any future accidents of this kind. To this end, recommendations were adopted and emphasized in the strongest language for the better protection of the public. No material impression could be made upon the latter, however, after the first excitement caused by this great catastrophe had begun to subside.

It was impossible to get any bill relating to the matter before the Legislature until it was too late in the session, and within thirty days of the time of the explosion it had apparently become "ancient history."

Near the end of the legislative session of 1905 a bill was passed requiring insurance companies who inspect boilers to forward to the Chief of the District Police within fourteen days after each inspection a copy of its report, and raising the fee for internal inspection by the State to \$5. In passing this bill, no provision was made for the carrying out of the work. Our short experience with the law relating to insurance inspections has demonstrated that this is a move in the right direction; and if means were provided to make it effective, it would be of real value, not only in the direction of public safety, but also in greatly reducing the risks of the companies themselves, for it guarantees a thorough inspection on their part, and assures the carrying out of the recommendations contained in their report. Under existing conditions, however, it is a question whether, on the whole, this department is improved by the new law, it being difficult under the circumstances, to efficiently carry out any of the provisions of the law.

There seems to be a strong feeling that the boiler inspection department should be self-supporting. Why this feeling prevails is difficult to understand. The men of the building inspection department, the factory inspection department, and even the sweat-shop inspection department, are under the same expense individually as are the boiler inspectors; no one even intimates that these departments should be self-supporting. Yet the boiler inspection department, the most arduous, the most dangerous and the most important of them all, contributing \$11,000 per annum toward its own support, is required to be self-supporting. If it be the purpose of the Legislature to bring about this condition of affairs, they should restore, first, the \$5,000 yearly which was taken away five years ago by remitting the fee for renewals of licenses. Why this fee was removed we cannot understand, for no engineer ever objected to paying 33 cents a year for a renewal of his license.

It might be advisable also to raise the fees for examination for licenses. The fees in different localities in the United States vary, from \$7.50 for a first-class examination, \$5 for a second and \$3 for a third, to \$1 each for all grades. But most licenses outside of this State are renewable yearly; so that, if the fee here is raised to \$5 for first-class engineer's license, \$3 for second-class engineer's license, \$2 for third and fourth class engineer's licenses, and \$1 for all other regular grades, \$4 for license for special engineer to have charge of first-class plants, second-class plants \$2, and \$1 for all other special licenses, — this scale of fees, together with the increased returns from boiler inspection, would make this department very nearly self-supporting. Then, if the department were provided with the necessary clerical assistants and additional boiler inspectors, it would become entirely so.

The situation in this department is unfortunate. It is estimated that there are more than 13,000 boilers in Massachusetts which are not insured, and which the law requires to be inspected every year. Less than 2,600 a year can be inspected under present conditions. The insurance companies will probably inspect 15,000 boilers during the coming year. These inspections, or reports covering them, must be supervised, all the recommendations contained in them carried out, the reports classified and filed, and all the accompanying interviews and correspondence attended to by this department. To do this will require quite an addition to the department in the way of assistance, both in the clerical and inspection branches. Under present conditions, each inspector can examine not more than 250 boilers a year. With a stenographer and typewriter, each man could easily inspect 450 boilers yearly, and the difference in revenue would contribute largely toward the expense of the department.

During the first three months in which the new law relating to inspection by insurance companies was operative, this department received 4,080 inspection reports, 3,478 of which came from the Hartford Company, 412 from the Mutual Company, while the remainder were divided between the three other companies. All of these reports have been

carefully examined, those defective returned for correction, and those containing recommendations for repairs and alterations forwarded to the inspectors in whose districts the boilers are located. Many of the recommendations have already been complied with, and all will be carried out within a reasonable time. All correct reports have been filed in alphabetical order, and are easily accessible.

The boiler inspection department of Massachusetts will never be complete until it is conducted on much broader lines. The jurisdiction of this department should go back to first principles,—even to the construction of boilers. Every boiler built in Massachusetts should be constructed under the supervision of this department. Every boiler brought into this State should first receive the attention of the State inspector. A record of every boiler in the Commonwealth should be on file at the State House, with the date of its construction, where it was built, and by whom, together with all the details of its construction, so that by referring to the records here the whole history of any boiler could readily be found. This is of more importance now than ever before. The extremely high pressures now carried in boilers require unusual precaution in the selection of the material from which they are made, and great skill in their construction. The same skill is also required in their operation, and in the manipulation of steam. It also follows that increased ability is demanded in engineers to meet these conditions; and large experience, as well as sound judgment, on the part of inspectors, who are constantly required to assume great responsibilities, and whose duties often expose them to many dangers.

From the number of recent boiler explosions it would appear that the construction of boilers had not kept pace with the increase in pressures. However low the pressure in a boiler may be, danger always lurks in it. More hot-water heaters have exploded in Massachusetts in the past ten years than all other kinds of boilers combined.

It may be interesting at this point to give a synopsis of the history of the boiler inspection and license laws, and the duties of an inspector.

The boiler inspection department of the Massachusetts District Police was created by the Legislature of the Commonwealth, in the enactment of chapter 418, Acts of 1895, and chapter 471, Acts of the same year.

The former act provided for the inspection of boilers, and authorized the Governor to appoint three inspectors; and the latter act provided for the licensing of engineers and firemen, and authorized the boiler inspectors to examine all applicants, and issue licenses to those whom they found to be competent and trustworthy.

This department is, therefore, about ten and a half years old.

The inspection and license laws have been revised and changed from year to year, and additional inspectors authorized, until the State now has ten officers qualified as boiler inspectors and examiners of engineers and firemen.

The State is divided into ten districts, and one inspector is assigned to each of those districts.

In each of the ten districts there are known to be from 500 to 1,000 boilers, which the law requires to be inspected at least once internally and once externally every year by the one inspector of the district, and it is likely there are as many more which are unknown to the inspectors, because, far from being able to inspect half of those known to him, of course there is no time to look up unknown ones.

In the inspection of boilers there is a great amount of detail work. Arrangement must be made in advance with the owner of the boilers in each and every case to have them blown off, opened, cleaned and cooled, since it is impossible to internally inspect a hot boiler. Then, without regard to weather conditions, distance or physical condition of the inspector, he must travel to the location of the boiler, anywhere from five to one hundred miles, and be on the premises at the appointed time. To do so, he must travel miles in open vehicles or on foot, carrying his case of tools and equipments (often of over sixty pounds weight), in all weathers, without any protection but the clothes he wears.

At each boiler he must remove his outer clothing and put on a suit fitted for the purpose, crawl into the fire-box and

underneath the boiler, almost smothered in soot and ashes of all kinds of fuel, often very hot, and generating stifling gas; and he must remain there long enough to carefully examine all parts of the shell exposed to the fire action,— every seam, rivet, stay bolt, pipe connection, tube ends and fusible plug,— noting every defect, however small or insignificant it may be.

All the connections, apparatus and appliances outside of the boiler must be critically observed, the safety valve and steam gauge tested, and the setting carefully examined.

If a large boiler, the inspector must jam himself through an oval-shaped man-hole, about eleven by fourteen or fifteen inches in size, into the inside of the boiler shell,— always hot enough to induce a free perspiration, and often so hot as to make respiration difficult, and sometimes absolutely dangerous to life.

He must remain inside the boiler, with his lighted candle in one hand and hammer in the other, long enough to examine critically every brace, stay, seam, rivet, tube and fusible plug, and to examine carefully the condition of every part of the visible shell. This often requires a stay inside the boiler of over an hour. When the inspector emerges from this sweat-box, his clothing is saturated with perspiration and covered with filth and smut.

Then, regardless of weather conditions, with a temperature often in the region of zero, he must strip off his inspection suit, wash and dress himself, write up all the details of his report on the boiler, and be prepared to drive or walk to some other boiler, to repeat the same operation.

The time required for the inspection of a boiler varies, according to its size and condition, from an hour to sometimes as long as eight hours.

It often happens that the owner, from various causes, fails to have the boiler prepared for inspection. In such cases the inspector must resolutely grapple with the situation, and, with fire-hoe, shovel, hammer and wrench, must himself prepare the boiler for inspection, or the time set apart for that inspection will be lost.

After all the details of inspecting a boiler and writing the

report in duplicate have been completed, orders for any alterations, additions or repairs found necessary must be written and mailed to the owner, duplicates kept and records made.

After all this has been done, the inspection is not complete; the inspector must see that his orders are complied with, and issue a certificate permitting the boiler to be operated.

In addition to the work incident to his own inspections, the act passed the present year requires the State inspector to enforce the requests for repairs and changes made by all the boiler insurance companies.

The inspector is also required to collect and account for the fees for inspection.

Boiler inspectors are also examiners of engineers and firemen. This work involves a vast amount of detail in its proper execution, to say nothing of the tact, judgment, knowledge and skill required to determine with accuracy the qualifications of applicants.

Application forms must be procured from the examiner, filled out and presented to him, with the fee required by law. The fees must be receipted for and accounted for. These applications are seldom filled out correctly; therefore the inspector must correct them (in many cases rewrite them) before he can proceed with the examination of the applicant, — which consumes much time, especially when it is borne in mind that each inspector must examine from six to eight hundred applicants every year.

After the papers are disposed of, the examination must follow. This has to be done individually and verbally, — and no stereotyped form of question can be followed. Each case must be treated separately, and the inspector must invent his forms of questions to meet the ever-varying peculiarities of the applicant; and he must do it with rapidity and careful judgment, for he is often forced to examine from ten to twenty applicants in less than half that number of hours.

When each examination has been completed, the license (if any) must be written, record made and report of same filled out.

These licenses are granted for a term of three years, at the

expiration of which, application for renewals must be filled out and sent with the licenses for renewal. These papers, like the original applications for licenses, have to be examined, corrected and compared with the original record of issue; and, when found correct, a new license must be written, and in most cases sent by mail to the applicant. This work absorbs a great deal of the inspector's time. In many cases several letters have to be written before the papers can be obtained in regular and proper form, and each inspector has in the neighborhood of six hundred licenses to renew every year. These renewals are also very irregular in their flow; at times hundreds of them will come in during a single month,—much faster than any inspector can possibly write and mail them, even if he could devote all his time to it, which of course he cannot; hence they must accumulate and be delayed till he can find time to attend to them, much to his own and the licensee's annoyance.

Complaints of alleged violation of the inspection and license laws are of frequent occurrence, and require the immediate and diligent attention of the inspector, involving much time and careful treatment. Every inspector has in his district more than a thousand boiler owners and two to three thousand engineers and firemen, a large number of whom are daily writing to him for information of great variety, seriously taxing his time, patience and ingenuity,—all of which must be promptly and courteously answered.

The foregoing is but an epitome or mere index of the work required of a State boiler inspector; but it will readily be seen, by any fairly intelligent person, that proper execution of the work requires men of courage, capacity, good judgment and vigorous strength, besides years of rigid training in the practical mechanical details of their profession.

That the present force of State boiler inspectors is entirely inadequate to the amount of work required to be accomplished goes without saying; but if sufficient clerical force could be provided to relieve the inspectors of the clerical details, only a comparatively small increase need be made in the present number of inspectors, though a reasonable increase is absolutely imperative.

There are four branch offices of the Massachusetts District Police, in each of which a boiler inspector is located, with members of other departments of the force. For a large portion of the time all these officers are out of their offices (for most of the duties of all officers are performed outside of their offices), and the offices are closed, which, to say the least, is a very improper and unbusiness-like condition, causing great perplexity and annoyance.

If an adequate force of stenographers, typewriters and clerks for the main office in Boston, and at least one in each of these branch offices, could be provided, it would relieve the situation, and add immensely to the efficiency of the officers of every department of the Massachusetts District Police, and render it possible for all the work of this useful executive force of the Commonwealth to be accomplished with up-to-date, business-like promptness and becoming dignity.

LICENSE LAWS.

The license laws of Massachusetts have been materially changed during the past year, and in the main the changes appear to be satisfactory both to the engineers and to the general public. The amendment allowing engineers of one grade to operate a plant of a grade higher has a tendency to do away with special licenses in many cases. This is a source of satisfaction to engineers, as the special license is a most annoying article to many.

The "hoisting and portable" license is made a regular graded license of the fourth class. This finds much favor with those who were previously classed as "hoisting and portable" engineers, requiring a special license.

The license laws, as they become better understood, seem to be satisfactory and to operate smoothly. The condition of steam plants in Massachusetts is infinitely better than before the passage of the law, and the standing and capacity of engineers is beyond comparison.

To still further improve the examining department, and to save much time as well as frequent annoying investigations, I would recommend that every application for a license

be sworn to, and that inspectors be made justices of the peace, so that applicants can be sworn free of cost. I would recommend, also, that there be created two classes of boiler inspectors, — a first and a second class: the first-class inspector to have charge of a district, to examine candidates for licenses, and to act as a member of the board of appeals, — in short, to perform all the duties of a boiler inspector; the second-class inspector to act as an assistant to the first-class inspector, and to be in line for promotion to the first class whenever there is a vacancy. I would further recommend that all appointments of new inspectors be to the second class. No person can be competent to perform the duties of a boiler inspector under the conditions existing in this department, unless he has had considerable experience in this special work; and the experience an assistant inspector would get by serving with a first-class inspector would fit him for the first-class position.

The importance of this department is not realized by the people of this Commonwealth. If a comparison is made between places where boiler-inspection laws exist in the United States with those localities where there is no legal supervision, it will be found that there is one explosion at the former to one hundred at the latter. If the significance of this fact could be impressed properly upon the minds of those upon whom the responsibility of making the laws rests, such safeguards would be thrown around steam boilers as would effectually eliminate explosions.

By authority of chapter 108, section 2, of the Revised Laws, upon the adoption of the rules by the Chief of the District Police, approved by the Governor, regulating the appliances required for low-pressure boilers and the size of safety valves on all boilers, the same became effective.

I would also recommend that, in determining the safe working pressure of boilers, a factor of safety be established by law of not less than four and one-half; and that it be calculated from the strength of the seam figured from the size and pitch of the rivets.

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES E. BURFITT.

Class No. 1. District No. 1.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, ending Oct. 24, 1905. Herewith find a summary of inspections made and orders issued and complied with.

Summary.

Theatres, inspections made,	138
Public halls, inspections made,	578
School buildings, inspections made,	11
Churches, inspections made,	6
Orders issued on theatres,	72
Orders issued on public halls,	257
Plans received and filed,	41

The law relating to public halls has deprived the owners of the privilege of using these rooms for theatrical entertainments, as they were used before the law was framed prohibiting use of the same as a theatre. Several halls have been reconstructed so as to make them conform to the theatre law, and others are under consideration. This occurs in small cities and towns, making a great amount of extra work for the inspector, as it requires several visits to building before the same can be made safe and accepted.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. MOORE.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 6.

SIR:—In accordance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following summary of my work as inspector of public buildings for the year ending Oct. 30, 1905.

Summary.

Plans of buildings received,	50
Changes ordered or recommended in plans received, . . .	48
Inspections of public buildings made,	424
Orders given,	239
Special reports on buildings,	13

A tabulated report of plans received and inspections made shows but a part of the work an inspector is called upon to perform. Consultation with architects, engineers and committees, examination of plans not accepted or filed, correspondence with various parties, take considerable of the inspector's time, as also does travelling to various towns in his district.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY J. BARDWELL.

Class No. 1. District No. 3.

SIR:— I respectfully submit a summary of my work in this district during the inspection year just closing.

The number of plans of new buildings received is larger than last year, but not up to the average of previous years, the increased cost of construction being largely responsible for the decrease, as also the erection of a larger percentage of tenement houses of three flats, and six-suite houses having but nine rooms above the second story, the latter purposely so planned, that they may be outside of the jurisdiction of the State inspector.

A large share of my time has been devoted to the inspection of old halls, and the installation of appliances for extinguishing fire and providing improved ways of egress where necessary.

Most of the orders given in all classes of buildings have been complied with.

Plans of new buildings received:—

Apartment and tenement houses,	. . . . .	34
Factories and additions,	. . . . .	13
Fire stations,	. . . . .	1
Halls,	. . . . .	3
Hotels,	. . . . .	2

Changes recommended on new buildings:—

Outside fire-escapes,	. . . . .	13
Other improved ways of egress,	. . . . .	10
Orders for fire-stopping, brick party walls, etc.,	. . . . .	33

The fire-escapes were placed as follows:—

On factories,	. . . . .	2
On tenement and apartment houses,	. . . . .	9
On halls,	. . . . .	1
On hotels,	. . . . .	1

Inspection of old buildings:—

Hotels,	45
Apartment and tenement houses,	22
Lodging houses,	5
Factories,	25
Theatres,	3
Halls,	276
Orders given,	360

Summary.

Plans of building received,	53
Changes recommended,	56
Inspections of old buildings,	376
Orders given,	360
Supplementary inspections of new buildings,	343
Supplementary inspections of old buildings,	270

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EDWIN Y. BROWN.

Class No. 1. District No. 4.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work done by me during the past year.

Summary.

Plans of new buildings received,	40
Apartment houses,	13
Amusement buildings and halls,	7
Schoolhouses and additions,	6
Factory buildings and additions,	4
Business blocks,	4
Churches,	2
County buildings,	1
Fire department buildings,	1
Annex to hotel,	1
Young Men's Christian Association building,	1
Changes recommended and required,	17
Improved ventilation,	6
Outside fire-escapes,	4
Other improved ways of egress,	4
Protection against spread of fire,	3
Number of inspections of old buildings,	312
Number of orders given,	38
Other official visits to old and new buildings,	230

The plans received show a slight increase above those of any previous year, all of which have been carefully examined, and any defect or omission in their construction pointed out. All requirements and suggestions have been well received and carried out, and in this connection my thanks are due to Inspector Merriam for his valuable assistance and advice.

This district contains many summer resorts, with various places of amusements, all of which, together with the summer hotels, as well as other public buildings, have been well looked after. The orders given have not been questioned, but measures at once taken to comply with the requirements.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES ADAMS.

Class No. 1. District No. 5.

SIR:— I respectfully submit the following report of the work performed by me, from the time of my appointment, as an inspector of factories and public buildings.

I am charged with the inspection of theatres and halls, plans and construction of same, that are capable of seating at least four hundred persons; also schoolhouses and churches, plans and construction of same, and the heating and ventilating of all.

Summary.

Plans received,	28
Recommendations made on plans,	24
Orders issued,	119
Orders complied with or in process of compliance,	119
Inspection of halls,	18
Inspection of theatres,	1
Supplementary inspection of halls,	77
Supplementary inspections of theatres,	56
Examination of halls,	88
Examination of churches,	51
Visits to new buildings,	52
Visits to schoolhouses,	18

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HORACE F. BALL.

Class No. 1. District No. 5.

DEAR SIR:— In compliance with orders, I respectfully submit the following report of work performed by me since March 24, 1905.

I was assigned to District No. 5, to have charge of the plans and construction of buildings more than two stories in height to

be used as hotels, apartment houses, lodging houses, for mercantile and manufacturing purposes, and places of assemblage with a seating capacity of less than four hundred; also the inspection of the same classes of buildings already erected.

Have received plans for three hotels, in one of which changes were made to improve egress; one building completed, two in process of construction. Five apartment and tenement blocks, on four of which orders for improved egress and fire-stopping were given; two buildings completed, three in process of construction. Eight factories, on one of which orders were given to improve egress; three buildings completed, five in process of construction. Three mercantile buildings, one telephone building and one public library building are in process of construction.

Old Buildings Inspected. — Ninety-nine hotels, on which one hundred and twelve written orders were issued; one hundred and twenty-four halls, on which fifteen written orders were issued; eleven manufacturing and mercantile buildings, on one of which a written order was issued.

All written orders issued are either complied with or will be in the near future; also, thirty-five verbal orders have received prompt attention. The necessary visits of examination to old and new buildings are not included in the above.

Summary.

Plans of new buildings received,	. . . . .	21
Changes ordered,	. . . . .	6
Old buildings inspected,	. . . . .	234
Written orders issued,	. . . . .	128

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN F. TIERNEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 6.

SIR: — I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as an inspector of public buildings in District No. 6 during the year.

In making this report, it will be noticed that there is a large falling off in the number of new buildings, both those for business purposes and tenement houses, constructed in this district the past year, as compared to that of previous years. The apparent reason for this seems to be owing to the depression of business and a large surplus of tenements.

The law requiring rope fire-escapes in hotels, lodging houses, etc., is well complied with, although I find that in some cases the rope escapes have been removed by the parties occupying the room without the knowledge of the owner. Whenever such

cases have been found, and the attention of the proprietor has been called to it, they have been replaced at once.

As you are aware, there is but a small portion of the work done by an inspector of public buildings that can be made to appear in such a report. In the list of plans approved the report shows but a small part of the work performed, as it requires a large amount of time to look them over, in connection with the architects and owners, and suggest such ways of egress and means of escape as may seem proper to guard against the loss of life in case of fire; and to inspect the buildings while in course of construction, to see that the means of preventing the spread of fire are properly placed in the same.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have been treated with the utmost respect by those with whom I have come in contact in the performance of my duty, and that my suggestions and recommendations are usually promptly complied with.

Summary.

Plans received,	25
Apartment houses,	22
Factory buildings and additions,	3
Buildings inspected,	230
Orders given,	350
Orders complied with,	347
Orders not complied with,	3
Changes ordered or recommended,	23

REPORT OF INSPECTOR WARREN S. BUXTON.

Class No. 1. District No. 7.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following summary report of work done by me in District No. 7 since my last annual report. I would say, however, that it is impossible for me to fully describe or set forth, in a summary report, all of the work done, as much time of necessity is spent in an advisory way with committees, architects and owners of buildings.

Summary.

Plans received,	83
Directions given for changes in such plans,	42
Number of old buildings inspected,	120
Number of orders given on same,	92

Nearly all of the new buildings have been visited once, and some several times, during their construction.

All of the theatres have been inspected every month, and a few oftener; also many of the public halls have been inspected every month, and some have been inspected many times, especially during the time when changes were being made in order to comply with the requirements of this department.

All of the changes ordered have been complied with, or are in process of construction and will be completed soon.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ANSEL J. CHENEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 8.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of work in District No. 8, Class No. 1.

Summary.

Buildings inspected,	310
Orders issued,	36
Orders complied with,,	31
Visits where no regular inspection was made,	250
Plans received,	91
Directions given for changes,	84
Offences prosecuted,	2

At the beginning of the year some changes were made in the work in my district, and the construction, ventilation and sanitation of public buildings was added to my duties, the same having previously been performed by my friend and associate, the late Inspector John T. White, whose presence was always a source of pleasure to all he came in contact with. At the time he was taken sick there were several schoolhouses and other public buildings in process of construction in Essex County, or District No. 8, that had to be looked after; and it came to me to do this work, which has occupied no small amount of time that I am unable to account for in this report, as the plans were received and the construction work was begun under his direction, which in no sense relieved me of the responsibility of the proper results when completed.

It will be seen by reference to my last year's report that there has been more than double the new buildings erected in this district this year than there were last. This is no doubt partly accounted for by the public buildings that were placed in my charge at the beginning of the year, for I find that twenty-four of the plans that I have received are for buildings coming under

the head of public buildings; and the time spent with architects, heating and ventilating engineers, boss plumbers and contractors, for the work on the different buildings, and which cannot be shown in this report, was considerable.

The law requiring building plans to be approved by the inspector also requires the building to be properly fire-stopped and provided with proper ways of egress or other means of escape from fire, as this law is made for the protection and safety of the people that may occupy the buildings. I consider it my duty to devise some plan that will give to the occupants the best protection possible, and keep within a reasonable construction of the meaning of the law.

Section 24, chapter 104, Revised Laws, provides that the inspector "may require proper fire-stops in the floors, wall and partitions; and may make such further requirements as may be necessary and proper to prevent the spread of fire therein or its communication from any steam boiler or heating apparatus," and under this authority I have been very particular that all buildings coming under my control are so fire-stopped that the spread of fire may be greatly retarded, and the danger of its communication from any heating apparatus, if not impossible, very improbable, if the party in charge of the plant uses reasonable common sense in handling his fires.

I find that in most cases where fires have occurred, and people have been caught and with difficulty have been rescued, the smoke and the quantity of it has caused them more fright and discomfort than the close proximity of the fire; and for several years past I have directed my attention to means for stopping the smoke from going through a building, and, by the use of sheet iron and heavy paper, so to cover the cracks in the floors that it is practically impossible for smoke to get into a room except by doors and windows, until the fire has made such headway that the rescue of any one alive would be beyond all reasonable expectation.

By this means of smoke stopping and fire-stopping, a gentleman who had formerly acted as an insurance inspector informed me that he considered that I had lessened the chances of the building burning down eighty per cent. If his judgment was correct, it must have given great additional protection to the occupants.

Chapter 450, Acts of 1904, an act relating to the inspection of theatres and public halls, which went into effect in September, provides for the inspection of theatres and public halls once every month, and as much oftener as practicable. The theatres in this district are so located that considerable time and travel is necessary to reach the various places in which they are located:

and, while there are not many in number, they use up considerable time each month.

There is a provision that the licensing officer may suspend the inspections of halls for a period of six months after the first inspection, but not theatres; and but for this I fear a large portion of our time would be taken up every month by this particular chapter, as the clerical work consumes as much time in many cases as the inspection of the building or hall. The addition of this law and the placing of the construction of public buildings in my charge have made so much additional work that I have been obliged to neglect some important work that in years past I have never failed to do each year. I refer to the summer hotels. They are usually open less than four months, and some of them less than three, and must be inspected during that time, but this year I have only been able to inspect a few of them. I feel that they should be inspected every year, as there are several important things about the larger ones that we should know comply with the law. The fire-alarm gongs required in these houses are often out of order, and, while they might be able to sound a part of them from any switch, the knowledge that all could be sounded from any switch can be obtained only by a thorough inspection and the testing of each gong from every switch. Of course this takes time. It is these gongs on which guests of the house depend to alarm them in case of fire; and in my opinion there is no one thing required of more importance to the safety of the occupants than the fire-alarms, for when I am testing them they never fail to attract attention and inquiry if there is a guest that has not been notified of what is taking place. With the many gongs required in some of the larger hotels, running up in the 'teens, it is no unusual thing to spend the entire day inspecting the rooms and testing the gongs.

It is necessary to visit every sleeping room, to see that the notices required by law are posted, and that the rooms are properly equipped with portable escapes where required. I have examined several buildings that have been reported dangerous to life or limb in case of fire or otherwise, the request coming through municipal authority; and I have made such a report as in my judgment the case required. I have made several prosecutions for not constructing buildings according to the law, and have one indictment hanging over a party at the present time.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY SPLAINE.

Class No. 1. District No. 9.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the subjoined summary of inspections made by me during the year just closed. Official acts performed by me, in connection with the discharge of my duties as inspector of factories and public buildings, during the period above named, are too numerous and varied to admit of any attempt at elaboration, because of the very limited space allowed the Chief and the whole department in the annual report, other than to state that the instructions of my superior officers to make most careful examinations of public halls—large and small—in my district, with a view to securing to the patrons of such resorts the greatest possible security for life and limb in case of fire or panic, have been complied with by me, and have borne most satisfactory results. Other classes of work have been as faithfully attended to.

Summary.

Halls inspected,	284
Factories inspected,	20
Hotels inspected,	19
New structures inspected,	17
Apartment houses inspected,	16
Boarding houses inspected,	5
Dormitories inspected,	2
Almshouses inspected,	2
Other buildings inspected,	4
Theatres inspected,	1
Supplementary visits to small halls,	20
Supplementary visits to new structures,	24
Plans received and approved,	6
Plans under consideration,	4
Orders issued,	290
Orders complied with or in course of compliance,	290

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FREDERICK W. MERRIAM.

Class No. 1. Special Duty.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report as an inspector of public buildings.

During the past year my work has been of a varied character; previous to April first my district comprised Berkshire and

Franklin counties, the office being at North Adams; in that time, besides looking after that district, I was detailed for special work in Hampden, Hampshire and Worcester counties. In the month of April I was transferred to the general office and assigned to special duty, having been sent throughout the State wherever occasion demanded.

This work has consisted of inspection of public buildings, examination of buildings deemed to be unsafe, investigation of complaints, and meetings for consultation; also the consideration of plans for new buildings, and recommendations concerning same,—the reports of the latter being given in the summaries of the respective districts for which they were designed.

Summary.

Buildings inspected,	201
Orders for changes given,	159
Special reports,	29
Visits of examination,	249

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ARNON S. ATHERTON.

District No. 1.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, with a summary of my work for the past year. This summary can give but a small part of the work of an inspector, who is obliged to make many visits, on compliance or otherwise, not reported.

I find the number of minors employed each year growing smaller. Have found the past year but very few employed without the required certificate, and these in almost every instance during the summer vacation, when both employer and employee supposed they had that right.

Have had but few complaints of over-time work, and these (where there has been ground for complaint) have been technical violations, easily and quickly remedied without recourse to the courts.

Sanitary conditions are improving each year, as cities and towns are putting in or extending the sewer system, enabling factory and workshop owners to connect with the same, which is continually being done, many putting in the most approved plumbing.

Although the work of an inspector is often perplexing, requir-

ing often long hours and sometimes loss of sleep, when he thinks of some piece of machinery that perhaps should have been better guarded, or some elevator on which he might have had placed an extra guard against danger, yet he feels thankful that he has had some part in making the life of his fellow man safer and easier.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Inspections.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.		Orders issued.	Elevators inspected.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Acton,	6	199	24	-	-	1	3
Arlington,	10	211	11	-	-	2	4.
Ashland,	1	60	3	-	-	-	1
Belmont,	3	103	16	-	-	-	1
Cambridge,	258	11,420	5,484	100	209	103	171
Coneord,	8	241	79	2	2	4	2
Everett,	26	2,262	439	28	15	6	10
Framingham,	13	1,588	1,244	55	43	7	20
Hudson,	18	1,566	821	24	45	3	16
Lexington,	3	42	31	-	-	-	-
Malden,	63	1,686	1,749	33	10	17	26
Marlborough,	22	2,326	1,403	101	76	13	21
Maynard,	2	1,734	913	27	31	1	12
Medford,	16	551	106	3	1	6	7
Melrose,	13	655	691	7	8	1	7
Natick,	19	747	469	11	3	9	13
North Reading,	3	42	-	-	-	-	-
Reading,	14	262	178	2	-	4	4
Somerville,	50	3,592	475	43	21	13	44
Stoneham,	12	1,031	410	33	14	2	14
Stow,	1	50	40	2	3	-	-
Sudbury,	1	20	-	-	-	-	-
Wakefield,	14	1,196	842	26	29	3	20
Waltham,	61	3,901	3,267	51	38	17	20
Wayland,	2	432	91	-	-	-	2
Weston,	3	77	-	-	-	-	-
Wilmington,	1	40	-	-	-	-	1
Winchester,	10	1,229	83	12	-	2	7
Woburn,	39	2,398	178	13	2	21	25
	692	39,661	19,056	573	550	235	451

Summary.

Whole number inspections made,	692
Number males employed,	39,661
Number females employed,	19,056
Whole number employees,	58,717
Minors under sixteen years of age,	1,242
Elevators inspected,	451
Number of orders issued,	235
Offences prosecuted,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH HALSTRICK.

District No. 2.

SIR:—I herewith respectfully submit the following report and summary, which includes the number of inspections made in each city and town in the district assigned me.

The observance of the requirements of the law relative to the posting of legal time notices of the hours of labor for women and minors, the guarding of dangerous machinery, locking of doors of any building wherein operatives are employed, during the hours of labor, has been quite general; and the condition of factories from a sanitary point of view is also much improved. I am pleased to say that the requirements of the various factory laws are usually promptly complied with.

Summary.

Inspections,	853
Males employed,	19,451
Females employed,	13,879
Total employed,	33,330
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed,	659
Elevators inspected,	11
Orders issued,	325

Number of inspections in each city and town:—

Boston,	831	Medway,	4
Holliston,	2	Millis,	3
Hopkinton,	1	Needham,	7
Medfield,	2	Wellesley,	3

REPORT OF INSPECTOR SAMUEL L. RYAN.

District No. 3.

DEAR SIR:—I herewith respectfully submit my report of District No. 3 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

The conditions in the district at present are satisfactory; employers are showing a disposition and desire to comply with the law. I find in some cases that the diploma, or a certificate of the principal of the school, has been accepted; but when attention was called to the requirements of the law, "that school certificates must be signed by the school superintendent," the error has been promptly rectified. I have found no children under fourteen years of age employed, and few between fourteen and sixteen years of age without a certificate on file.

There have been ten elevator accidents in the district, seven of which proved fatal; and four accidents from machinery.

Summary.

Number of inspections,	. . . . .	635
Males employed,	. . . . .	10,395
Females employed,	. . . . .	6,562
Whole number employed,	. . . . .	16,957
Boys employed under sixteen years,	. . . . .	159
Girls employed under sixteen years,	. . . . .	250
Elevators inspected,	. . . . .	47
Orders issued,	. . . . .	203
Orders complied with,	. . . . .	182

	Boston.	Brookline.	Newton.	Watertown.	Total.
Number of inspections,	505	47	57	26	635
Males employed,	5,127	696	1,534	3,038	10,395
Females employed,	3,844	385	580	1,753	6,562
Boys employed under sixteen years,	58	7	44	50	159
Girls employed under sixteen years,	123	1	28	98	250
Elevators inspected,	-	10	17	20	47
Orders issued,	139	27	28	9	203
Orders complied with,	131	21	22	8	182

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MALCOLM SILLARS.

District No. 4.

SIR:—In compliance with your order, I hereby submit a summary of work done in this district during the year just closed.

In the early part of the year the Boston part of my district was put into the new district and Saugus added to this district, which gave me 370 less factories to visit. Conditions in this district are at present satisfactory. I have had no trouble having orders complied with. There are no more children under sixteen years of age employed than last year. Most orders given were verbal, and were complied with promptly. The mercantile law has taken some time, and I have included a report of same under a separate heading. Revere Beach and Winthrop during summer months are crowded with hotels, restaurants, etc., that have to be looked after, and require time for same.

	Boston.	East Boston.	Charlestown.	Chelsea.	Revere.	Winthrop.	Saugus.	Total.
<i>Factory Inspections,</i>								
Males employed,	46	87	85	99	7	1	7	332
Females employed,	307	2,027	2,337	3,926	133	4	108	8,442
Boys under sixteen years employed,	147	225	575	1,617	24	—	102	2,690
Girls under sixteen years employed,	14	11	8	64	—	—	1	98
Orders given and complied with,	2	6	20	77	—	—	3	108
Elevators inspected,	35	45	47	123	5	—	9	264
Visits, etc.,	—	—	—	53	2	1	3	59
	18	73	60	82	3	—	4	240
<i>Mercantile Inspections,</i>								
Males employed,	25	47	75	67	72	10	—	296
Females employed,	40	82	150	128	270	30	—	700
Orders given and complied with,	55	110	200	185	360	55	—	965
Visits, etc.,	8	28	35	30	60	6	—	167
	15	30	35	42	147	—	—	269

Summary.

Number inspections made,	628
Males employed,	9,142
Females employed,	3,655
Total employed,	12,797
Minors employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	206
Elevators inspected,	59
Orders issued,	431
Compliances,	431
Offences prosecuted,	3

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES A. DAM.

District No. 5.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of duties performed in Worcester County during the year. Inspections of mercantile establishments and visits to manufacturing establishments are not included in tabulated or summary report.

The condition of this district is satisfactory, as far as can be expected, considering its varied industries. The mercantile establishments have all been inspected, and the new form of notice posted. The law is being complied with, although at times with much difficulty during the holiday season. You will notice that the written orders are few; the verbal orders given have accomplished all that was desired to conform to the law.

Considerable time has been given to the safety of elevators. Of the large number in this district, 967, I have inspected and tested 719 since last report; with the 178 previously inspected and tested there still remain 70 that are located, but have not been inspected and tested. I found, as the tabulated report shows, 89 elevators that required attention as to safety devices, or protection of well-holes. There were five fatal accidents during the year, three of which were caused by elevators, although the elevators were well protected.

The sanitary conditions in manufacturing establishments are improving each year, and would be much better if the help would use more, or at least the same, care as to cleanliness as they would at home.

Complaint at court was made in three cases for violation of the labor laws. I am now of the opinion that employers of labor cannot have much excuse for violating these laws, after all the information that has been furnished them.

In conclusion, I would say that my relations with all are pleasant, and a desire is shown, with few exceptions, to fully conform to the law.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections, Factories.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Elevators tested.	Orders issued.
		Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
<i>Worcester County.</i>						
Ashburnham,	5	234	8	6	1	-
Athol,	15	1,017	413	42		-
Auburn,	12	130	25	4	3	-
Barre,	3	408	65	4	4	-

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections, Factories.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Elevators tested.	Orders issued.
		Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
<i>Worcester County—Con.</i>						
Blackstone,	5	790	96	28	5	-
Brookfield,	4	75	50	13	-	-
Charlton,	12	115	60	8	-	-
Clinton,	9	1,790	1,643	262	-	-
Dana,	33	83	72	2	-	-
Douglas,	33	318	212	8	-	-
Dudley,	2	418	377	84	-	-
Fitchburg,	30	3,286	1,912	338	-	-
Gardner,	21	2,237	335	48	-	-
Grafton,	3	404	476	81	-	-
Hardwick,	4	661	396	81	-	-
Holden,	3	188	105	9	-	-
Hopedale,	4	2,032	8	53	-	-
Lancaster,	1	35	25	1	-	-
Leicester,	4	160	76	6	-	-
Leominster,	15	1,344	867	65	-	-
Milford,	29	795	620	51	-	-
Millbury,	4	429	117	33	-	-
Northborough,	1	113	50	-	-	-
Northbridge,	6	2,149	574	84	-	-
North Brookfield,	4	167	80	4	-	-
Oxford,	3	145	64	5	-	-
Royalston,	2	99	12	4	-	-
Shrewsbury,	1	51	-	-	-	-
Southborough,	4	105	43	3	-	-
Southbridge,	9	1,925	404	83	-	-
Spencer,	6	1,179	440	58	-	-
Sterling,	1	8	-	-	-	-
Sturbridge,	3	241	185	30	-	-
Sutton,	1	367	197	51	5	-
Templeton,	20	659	55	11	12	-
Upton,	4	185	300	-	2	-
Uxbridge,	12	421	260	23	5	-
Warren,	12	872	369	53	10	-
Webster,	7	1,231	510	100	-	-
Westborough,	2	72	70	3	-	-
West Brookfield,	5	120	160	13	-	-
Winchendon,	5	541	241	45	-	-
Worcester,	154	12,853	5,129	661	562	8
	473	40,453	17,126	2,461	719	19

Summary

Inspections,	473
Males employed,	40,453
Females employed,	17,126
Total employed,	57,579
Children under sixteen years,	2,461
Elevators tested,	719
Orders issued,	19
Compliances,	19
Offences prosecuted,	2

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ROBERT ELLIS.

District No. 6.

SIR:—In compliance with your orders, I herewith submit a summary report of my inspection of 350 manufacturing and 20 mercantile establishments for the year ending Oct. 1, 1905.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Inspections.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		CHILDREN UNDER 16.		Elevators inspected.	Orders issued.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Fall River,	109	16,949	15,426	1,042	1,075	177	44
New Bedford,	59	10,742	8,306	589	552	102	19
Taunton,	39	4,458	1,812	116	76	49	13
Attleborough,	76	2,775	1,569	77	55	4	9
North Attleborough,	32	1,443	496	16	9	-	2
Mansfield,	9	551	306	3	-	6	1
Attleborough Falls,	11	258	225	4	17	1	4
Fairhaven,	3	332	103	6	-	3	1
North Easton,	1	326	1	5	-	-	-
Hebronville,	1	160	100	12	15	2	2
Dodgeville,	1	160	90	12	7	3	-
Chartley,	3	121	123	4	5	-	-
South Attleborough,	6	134	91	-	3	2	-
North Dighton,	2	146	20	14	-	3	2
Westport Factory,	1	60	77	11	10	1	-
Norton,	2	90	30	1	2	1	-
Oakland Village,	1	50	60	4	12	-	-
Westville,	1	51	34	1	1	1	1
Crystal Spring,	1	69	14	3	1	2	2
South Easton,	2	62	18	5	3	1	-
Assonet,	1	50	-	-	-	1	-
Raynham,	2	18	28	-	-	-	-
North Swansea,	1	22	23	-	-	-	-
Adamsdale,	1	14	30	1	3	1	2
Swansea,	1	45	-	-	-	1	-
Dighton,	2	40	-	-	-	1	-
Somerset,	1	30	-	-	-	1	1
Pottersville,	1	20	-	-	-	-	-
	370	39,176	28,982	1,926	1,846	363	103

Summary.

Whole number inspections made,	370
Total males employed,	39,176
Total females employed,	28,982
Whole number persons employed,	68,158
Minors under sixteen years employed,	3,772
Elevators inspected,	363
Orders issued,	103

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JAMES R. HOWES.

District No. 7.

SIR:—I respectfully submit herewith my summary report of the inspection work of manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments in District No. 7. I would say that all laws placed in my hands to enforce, regarding the above, have been complied with.

Summary.

Inspections made,	879
Males employed,	26,410
Females employed,	16,231
Total number of males and females,	42,641
Total number employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	1,272
Elevators inspected,	310
Notices placed on elevators,	22
Orders issued to manufacturers,	290
Compliances,	284

Number of inspections made in each city and town:—

Agawam,	4	Northampton,	104
Amherst,	11	Palmer,	32
Chicopee,	30	Pelham,	1
Cummington,	6	Springfield,	210
Chesterfield,	7	South Hadley,	18
Easthampton,	38	Westfield,	80
Enfield,	13	Ware,	24
Goshen,	3	West Springfield,	18
Granville,	2	Williamsburg,	6
Holyoke,	230	Westhampton,	4
Huntington,	2	Wales,	4
Hatfield,	8	Wilbraham,	6
Monson,	16		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS BY EDWARD B. PUTNAM.

District No. 8.

Inspector Putnam made his last inspection on May 24, 1905, and died on Sept. 22, 1905.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Inspections.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.		Elevators inspected.	Orders issued.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Abington,	5	783	252	7	5	4	3
Avon,	1	68	22	-	-	-	-
Bridgewater,	7	787	160	9	6	2	4
Brockton,	115	8,279	3,082	44	74	67	47
Dedham,	3	565	250	20	3	-	1
Foxborough,	3	84	216	-	-	2	-
Holbrook,	1	45	15	-	-	1	1
Hyde Park,	9	1,848	98	21	2	5	-
Middleborough,	5	211	126	4	2	3	2
Norwood,	3	204	26	-	-	2	-
Plymouth,	2	65	35	1	-	-	2
Quincy,	8	4,041	442	36	-	6	3
Rockland,	14	743	74	3	3	8	3
Stoughton,	6	348	75	1	5	4	1
Weymouth,	3	219	75	4	-	4	-
Whitman,	12	1,473	506	25	8	10	8
Wrentham,	5	266	65	-	-	5	-
	207	20,029	5,519	175	108	123	75

Summary.

Whole number inspections made,	207
Adult males employed,	20,029
Adult females employed,	5,519
Whole number of employees,	25,548
Minors under sixteen years of age,	283
Elevators inspected,	123
Orders issued,	75
Offences prosecuted,	2

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

District No. 9.

SIR:—I have the honor to forward to you a tabulated report of the inspection work performed in District No. 9, together with a few remarks about the inspection laws.

A great deal is being said at the present time on the subject of child labor, and it is well that this question should be considered by the inspector, as the enforcement of the law devolves on him. I can truthfully say, from my personal experience, that there are fewer children under sixteen years of age employed in the factories in this district than there have been since the factory law was put on the statute books.

Many employers of labor have come to the conclusion that child labor is not remunerative, and that more satisfactory results can be had from the labor of children over sixteen years of age; while another class of manufacturers object to the employment of children under sixteen years of age, because of the restrictions in the factory law, which compels the employer to keep a certificate of the age of the child on file in the office. Some employers do not like to go to what they term this "red tape and bother," and, as a consequence, have dispensed with the labor of children under sixteen years of age.

I also find fewer illiterate children under sixteen years on each succeeding inspection, and I have found very few native illiterate children. As a rule, the foreign-born children can read and write the language of the country in which they were born, but cannot read and write the English language. As a consequence, these children are obliged to quit work and attend the public school, to which the parents of this class of children very often strenuously object. I have on several occasions been abused by the parents of illiterate children when such children have been discharged in compliance with the law, because the parents thought more of the few dollars these children would earn than of the future welfare of those whom they should protect and cherish.

There are occasions when the inspector has unpleasant and touching experiences, in cases where the widowed mother requests the privilege of allowing her child (under the legal age, and probably the oldest of several she has to support) to work in some factory or workshop, where the employer, through sympathy, offers employment. It is well that the law does not give the inspector any discretion in those cases, because the inspector is human; and if he had the authority, I fear that his heart would be touched by the tearful appeals of these poor and unfortunate widows, and that he would grant their requests in many

cases. But, as the law reads that no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in the State, the inspector informs the applicant that he is powerless in the matter, that no permit can be given in such cases; and the better way to do is to try and send the child to school until the age limit is reached, and then, if necessary, the child can go to work. This law is beneficial to the child, physically and mentally, giving opportunity for the ground-work of an education and of a normal growth, thus fitting the child to some extent for the burdens of labor which must be borne in its inevitable battles of maturer life.

The law prohibiting any woman, and boys under eighteen years of age, from being employed more than fifty-eight hours per week, and before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening, is generally observed. This commendable feature of our statutes bears upon its face its own recommendation. Its enactment became necessary because of the long stretches of uninterrupted labor which were often required in a number of industries, because some few employers, to show their animosity to the sixty-hour law, and a disregard of its spirit, ran their mills far into the night on some days of the week, and closed them up entirely on other days of the same week, and yet kept within the law. Whatever the evil which it was designed to check, all fair-minded people will concede that it is not for the good of the State that its children and women shall toil through the hours which nature designed for sleep.

The requirement of the law, that separate water-closets shall be provided in sufficient numbers for each sex, and that these closets shall be properly designated, I consider most important, and believe that its enforcement has been beneficial in the matter of morals in many instances, where, through the desire of the owners of the buildings to economize space, morality and modesty have been disregarded. I know of many instances where a better class of female employees was the immediate result of an improvement in the toilet facilities; and I think that nothing about a factory or workshop will give more prompt or greater satisfaction than an adequate improvement in this respect.

It is true that the nature of the business is sometimes such that cleanliness is out of the question; but most factories can be kept clean, if there is an effort to do so. Some rooms in the building are found in excellent condition, showing that the operatives employed there have a desire for cleanliness; while other rooms in the same building are in a neglected, dirty condition, for which there is no reasonable excuse. There is no remedy for this until each operative can be prevailed upon to be interested in having the room in a good condition.

The law in relation to the guarding of dangerous machines

and fly wheels of engines, fixing of belts, pulleys and gear wheels, and the protection of hoistings and elevator wells upon every floor of a factory, so that the number of accidents may be decreased, has been vigorously enforced, and has no doubt resulted in materially diminishing the accidents to employees in the loss of life and limb. I have endeavored at the same time to stimulate a precautionary spirit in the minds of the employers, who take pride in showing me the various changes that have been made in directions where no orders have been given, indicating that the former neglect had been from want of thought. The makers of all kinds of machinery should be obliged to guard all gearing and provide loose pulleys and belt shifters or friction clutches, so that when repairs are necessary they may be made with safety.

It is the elevator which makes the power building particularly desirable for factory purposes; yet there is no machine inside the building less cared for after its construction, or to which less thought is given during its construction with a view of having it kept in safe working condition. This is a mistake, and undoubtedly the cause of many serious accidents. The working parts of every elevator should be so located that it would require no great effort to get at them, or so arranged that such parts would be as much in view, or as likely to be observed if deranged, as any other machinery in the factory. But instead of this, drums and gearing are hung in all sorts of out-of-the-way places; hoist ropes are made to travel where it is almost impossible to reach them; and sheaves adjusted in such a manner that it becomes a temptation to guess at their condition, rather than to determine it by close inspection. In many instances I have found that to make an examination of some parts of an elevator, especially while in operation, was to run great risk of meeting with bodily injury.

What makes it worse is the fact that in the majority of such cases no plain cause is apparent why the arrangement could not be otherwise. I maintain that there is no more reason why an elevator should be more difficult to inspect than any other kind of a machine, nor should it require, comparatively speaking, any more time or effort to inspect it. An elevator of any construction is a plain, easily understood mechanical construction, and, although it has many distinct parts which requires the closest scrutiny when inspected, one soon becomes familiar with its every detail, so that existing defects are readily seen and located.

If the law required the builders to submit a specification, and the inspector had the authority to say where the machinery should be located, it would be for the best interests of all concerned. In all buildings there should be some experienced person to operate the elevator and have charge of the same.

In conclusion, I would state that I have been received with kindness and courtesy by the employers and superintendents of the various mills and factories in this district; they have placed every facility at my disposal, and in most instances have expressed a desire to accompany me, and to have pointed out to them anything that I thought would be for the improvement of their factory or a better protection for their employees.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspec-tions.	Males employed.	Females employed.	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.	
				Males.	Females.
Amesbury,	48	2,362	690	30	25
Beverly,	55	3,560	985	9	1
Bradford,	13	639	132	—	—
Danvers,	20	800	250	2	3
Georgetown,	5	205	25	—	—
Groveland,	3	350	175	6	4
Gloucester,	44	1,425	1,048	1	3
Haverhill,	275	10,653	5,746	30	20
Ipswich,	5	761	753	9	9
Lynn,	356	23,687	10,368	230	60
Marblehead,	21	1,025	650	2	1
Manchester,	5	65	10	—	—
Merrimac,	9	375	5	—	—
Middleton,	3	85	30	—	—
Newburyport,	40	3,526	2,163	23	18
Newbury,	2	90	40	2	1
West Newbury,	1	50	20	—	—
Peabody,	56	3,170	425	20	5
Rockport,	3	1,045	—	—	—
Rowley,	7	250	50	—	—
Salem,	90	5,640	3,225	95	120
Swampscott,	2	75	—	—	—
Topsfield,	1	25	20	—	—

Summary.

Factories and workshops inspected,	1,064
Mercantile establishments inspected and visited,	260
Total number of male persons employed,	59,223
Total number of female persons employed,	27,285
Total number of persons employed,	86,508
Male minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	442

Female minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	268
Elevators inspected and tested,	465
Orders issued,	175
Compliances,	175
Buildings with poor egress reported to Inspector Cheney,	10

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES S. CLERKE.

District No. 10.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your order, I respectfully submit my report of inspections in District No. 10, counties of Berkshire and Franklin, from Nov. 20, 1904, to Oct. 31, 1905.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of In- spections.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		MINORS UNDER 16 EMPLOYED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adams,	44	2,316	1,973	122	140
Ashley Falls,	6	73	2	—	—
Becket,	13	79	41	1	1
Bernardston,	4	35	2	1	—
Buckland,	8	243	37	9	—
Charlemont,	12	39	—	—	—
Cheshire,	8	106	2	—	—
Clarksburg,	6	211	80	4	8
Colrain,	10	151	84	11	8
Conway,	12	80	36	4	4
Dalton,	21	480	530	7	7
Deerfield, South,	11	62	109	—	—
Egremont,	1	50	—	—	—
Erving,	4	73	—	6	—
Farley,	6	51	30	1	4
Florida,	4	15	4	—	—
Great Barrington,	32	980	483	11	7
Greenfield,	78	1,178	312	36	7
Gill,	1	12	—	—	—
Hinsdale,	5	154	80	7	5
Hancock,	1	35	15	—	1
Heath,	2	7	—	—	—
Lee,	24	445	225	—	1
Lenox,	6	25	—	—	—
Lanesborough,	1	20	—	—	—
Leverett,	4	39	—	—	—
Lake Pleasant,	2	5	20	—	—
Montague,	5	149	75	2	—
Monroe,	4	82	—	—	—
Millers Falls,	16	352	92	8	10
North Adams,	112	4,631	2,527	260	162
Northfield,	2	31	52	—	—
New Marlborough,	5	11	—	—	—
Orange,	27	1,080	231	19	18
Pittsfield,	132	3,769	2,159	144	101
Richmond,	1	75	—	—	—
Shelburne Falls,	9	37	45	1	3
Sheffield,	4	13	—	—	—
Stockbridge,	3	21	26	—	—
Tyringham,	4	23	—	—	—
Turners Falls,	18	1,022	366	31	15
Whately,	4	16	3	—	—
Williamstown,	11	228	136	23	18
	683	18,504	9,777	708	515

Summary.

Inspections mills and factories,	514
Inspections mercantile establishments,	169
Total number employed,	28,281
Inspections elevators,	482
Accidents investigated,	4
Accidents, fatal,	2
Orders issued,	307
Orders complied with,	291
Orders in process of compliance,	13
Plans received,	10
Inspections buildings,	48
Inspections theatres,	24
Inspections public halls,	15
Inspections picture machines,	5
Picture machines licensed,	3

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FRANK C. WASLEY.

District No. 11.

DEAR SIR:— In connection with my tabulated and summary report, I submit the following report of enforcement of the laws coming under my supervision in District No. 11 for the year 1905.

The new law enacted by the General Court last year, requiring birth certificates for minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen before a school certificate can be procured from the truant officer, I think is an excellent addition to the present child labor laws. It will at first bring hardships on the manufacturer, but it will have a tendency to regulate child labor, as all the parents of these children now understand that such are the requirements, — that no work will be given these children unless they can read and write simple sentences in the English language, and a birth certificate must be produced before a school certificate will be issued by the truant officer of the cities.

I have had but very few reports of night work in my district the past year from the factories and workshops.

From my inspection I find that the elevators in District No. 11 are kept in good condition. All orders given the agents are promptly complied with when any alterations or repairs are required by the inspector.

All manufacturing business at the present time is reported excellent, and the managers are employing a full complement of

workers. I have not seen, for the last ten years, so many new buildings being constructed on the different corporations, as at the present time.

I find managers of all theatres and places of assembly are using due care for the safety of their patrons in keeping clear the exits from all obstructions; and in some places police officers are stationed to advise in case of panic, accident or fire.

The electric car lines are complying with the laws in regard to heating cars, or working their employees over-time.

I am constantly issuing orders for guarding all dangerous machinery in the cities and towns; and I find that constant care must be used by the inspector in this respect, for many changes and alterations are continually being made, and it requires frequent visits to these factories by the inspector.

All agents and superintendents have complied promptly with all orders issued, also with all verbal orders in regard to requirements to which I have called their attention.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspec-tions made.	Males employed.	Females employed.	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.		Elevators inspected.
				Males.	Females.	
Lowell, . . .	360	18,243	15,165	1,012	786	176
Lawrence, . . .	91	13,317	10,207	1,052	1,000	89
Andover, . . .	9	788	549	59	46	8
Ayer, . . .	6	241	41	1	-	2
Chelmsford, . . .	17	490	477	73	109	8
Billerica, . . .	6	506	178	15	6	11
North Andover, . .	8	1,151	319	32	23	6
Methuen, . . .	12	609	700	55	30	8
Littleton, . . .	3	63	82	4	3	2
Westford, . . .	7	294	333	23	46	6
Pepperell, . . .	7	511	148	4	3	9
Groton, . . .	5	190	-	-	-	-
Shirley, . . .	5	241	116	16	20	3
Townsend, . . .	6	162	-	-	-	1
Tewksbury, . . .	4	124	243	1	-	-
Tyngsboro, . . .	2	54	2	1	-	-
Dracut, . . .	7	915	194	18	14	4
Ashby, . . .	3	23	-	-	-	-
Dunstable, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlisle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	558	37,922	28,904	2,366	2,086	333

Summary.

Inspections made,	558
Males employed,	37,922
Females employed,	28,904
Total males and females,	66,826
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, males,	2,366
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, females,	2,086
Elevators inspected,	333
Orders issued,	264
Compliances,	263
Offences prosecuted,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER.

District No. 12.

SIR:—I respectfully submit my report of the work assigned me for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

During the months of October and November I assisted inspectors Burfitt and Cheney on their respective districts. On December 1 I was assigned to District No. 12, located in Boston.

This district is composed of a large number of factories and workshops, devoted to almost every kind of manufacture, many of them employing not over fifteen in help, the exceptions being the cigar, confectionery and paper box factories, the printing offices and book binderies, and the establishments engaged in the manufacture of women's hats, garments and underwear. A great variety of machinery is used in these establishments, especially those engaged in the iron and wood working lines, and it is generally well guarded, requiring the issuing of very few orders; employers realizing the dangers in the various machines used, and taking such precautions as are necessary to insure the safety of the help.

My attention has been called to a number of establishments that were not complying with the provisions of chapter 475, Acts of 1903, known as the "dust law." All such complaints have been immediately investigated, and in such establishments as I deemed the hoods and blowers necessary, they have been installed in a manner satisfactory to this department.

The motion-picture machines used at Keith's Theatre and the Howard Athenæum have the approval of this department, and are frequently inspected. Both machines are operated by careful

and experienced men. I have inspected a number of these machines at various places, all but six being approved, after such changes were made as to meet the requirements of this department. No attempt was made to operate the machines that failed to meet with approval upon inspection. Previous to the enactment of the law governing the use of these machines, the films in most cases were not protected, or, if so, the magazines were not provided with suitable cut-offs, to guard against fire entering them; the rheostats were generally without any protection; and in very few cases was the machine securely fastened to the floor, or provided with any guard. All this protection is specified in the rules and regulations issued by the chief of this department, and it is my opinion, and I am able to state that it is the opinion of makers and users of these machines, that danger from fire is reduced to a minimum when they are equipped with the required precautions and operated by a competent person.

Sanitary conditions have been carefully looked after. Additional closets have been provided in a number of places, and in others, by a different arrangement, a greater number have been accommodated. In several establishments where I found the conditions unsatisfactory, and it appeared that little or no attention was given to cleanliness, I have recommended that it be some person's duty to give a certain time to the closets; and in those establishments where my suggestion has been adopted, improved conditions are apparent. Satisfactory sanitary conditions in manufacturing and mercantile establishments constitute a problem that cannot be solved by owners or superintendents without the co-operation of the employees. Cases have come under my observation where employers have had the closets put in first-class condition in every respect, and within twenty-four hours they were found as bad as ever, if not worse.

The law relating to the employment of children under sixteen years of age has not been complied with in as satisfactory a manner as desired in the smaller establishments. Employers do not insist on the age and schooling certificate before allowing the child to go to work, the promise being made to procure it, and the employer neglecting the matter until it is called to his attention. In all such cases I have impressed upon the employer the necessity of procuring the certificate before admitting the child to work.

The posting of time notices in a conspicuous place, and filled out to the satisfaction of the inspector, in every room in which children under eighteen years of age, or women, are employed, has received considerable attention. I find that the notice is taken down during repairs or alterations in the premises, put

aside, and is not thought of until the inspector calls. I have reason to expect a better understanding hereafter regarding the age and schooling certificates and the posting of time notices, and therefore a more general compliance with the law.

I have investigated a number of accidents occurring in this district, mostly on elevators, and a large per cent. of them fatal. Most of the accidents on elevators happened to substitutes or boys employed during vacation. I wish to emphasize the opinion of a brother inspector in an earlier report, that "it is not surprising that there are accidents,— it is surprising that there are not more accidents," when we observe the careless and indifferent manner in which these dangerous machines are operated.

All complaints from this district have been carefully investigated. Most of them concern mercantile establishments, and are generally unwarranted, the facts brought out on a visit to the premises complained of not justifying the complaint. In those cases where a violation of the law was apparent, and sufficient evidence was obtainable to convict, court proceedings were immediately undertaken, and a conviction in most cases followed.

Summary.

Factories and workshops:—

Inspections,	1,312
Males employed,	19,805
Females employed,	12,028
Total males and females employed,	31,833
Males employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	285
Females employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	274

Mercantile establishments (mostly restaurants):—

Inspections,	160
Males employed,	2,152
Females employed,	2,404
Total males and females employed,	4,556
Males employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	27
Females employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	19
Orders issued,	487
Compliances,	487
Offences prosecuted,	5
 Motion-picture machines inspected,	82
Motion-picture machines approved, tagged and sealed,	22
Motion-picture machines refused approval,	6
Permits issued to motion-picture machine operators,	16
Permits refused to motion-picture machine operators,	10

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY E. HALLEY.

Special Duty.

SIR:—In presenting my annual report for the year ending Oct. 30, 1905, it may be advisable to make some reference to the specification law, which I am specially detailed to enforce throughout the State in every textile factory.

The Legislature of 1905 made an important change of this law, by reducing the limit between the intended and maximum length of a cut of cloth to 3 per cent., instead of 5 per cent., as heretofore.

In making this change, the original specification law or "particulars" bill is again operative, requiring tickets to be attached to every warp or loom, or rather supplied to each weaver, with a detailed account of the construction of the cloth to be woven, viz., the number of yards in a cut or piece, the reed, pick and price thereof.

In many instances manufacturers do not hail with delight those different changes or amendments of the factory laws, and this law proves no exception. Scarcely had the original specification law become operative, before many manufacturers decided to pay by the pound, thereby practically nullifying the requirements of that act. It was claimed by them that such specific detail provided the operatives with a means of comparing work with that done in other factories, as those tickets could be easily taken outside,—a proceeding which manufacturers claimed to be detrimental to their business. And, again, in many instances where tickets were furnished they were lost or mislaid; and an inspector, not finding the necessary means of identification on a loom, could consider it a violation. Strange as it may appear, when complaints came that in some mills cuts were longer than specified on tickets, there was no remedy, as there was nothing in the law relating to measurements being taken. So much dissatisfaction occurred, the intent of the law being wholly lost by establishing the system of payment by the pound, that it was amended. Sections 66 and 67 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws were then enacted, giving the inspector liberty to ascertain any facts relative to work done, and a limit of 5 per cent. to be observed.

In my last report and the year previous I mentioned that 5 per cent. seemed a large amount, as some manufacturers did not look upon it as a means of protecting them if their cloth should exceed the intended length, but in many cases the 5 per cent. limit was more often reached than otherwise. When attention was directed to this, the reply invariably was, "The law allows me that," which of course was true; yet, as they did not exceed that length, there was no violation. I wish to say, how-

ever, that the larger percentage of manufacturers did not take that advantage.

Since July 1 of the present year the latest amendment of the specification law went into effect. As soon as I was furnished with copies of chapter 304 I immediately distributed them, every manufacturer receiving a copy. Some time had to elapse after the enactment of this law before it could be enforced, to enable manufacturers to prepare for the necessary changes; it being fully understood that many warps are dressed with several cuts or pieces on the beam, which require some time to be woven. This law has occasioned so much diversity and positiveness of opinions as to its proper interpretation, that much clerical work, consultations and questions regarding it have been the result.

Section 65 states that the occupier or manager of a *cotton* factory must supply to every weaver a printed or written ticket containing the following: the number of cuts, the number of yards per cut or piece, the price per yard, cut or piece, the number of picks per inch, the number of reeds to inch. Section 66 of the amended law provides that the occupier of any *textile* factory must post in weave rooms specifications of work to be done and rate of compensation, stating the intended and maximum length of a cut or piece, the count of reed, the number of picks and the price per cut or piece or per pound. As no mention is made of payment being made by pound in section 65, it is claimed that tickets need not be furnished, as the manufacturer states he complies by posting lists in the room giving the intended and maximum length; yet price is posted by the pound, relieving them from the ticket system, as the law plainly says, "if payment is made by cut or piece." In section 66, also, it states that the words "or weight" have been eliminated, yet it plainly states that, if payment is made by pick, yard, cut, piece or *pound*, it is to be so stated. Section 3 of chapter 304 provides that any owner or manager of a *cotton* factory who fails to comply with those requirements shall be punished by a fine, etc.; thereby making it possible for others not in a *cotton* factory to evade this law, if they so desire. It sometimes happens that the exact requirements of the law are not fully understood, as many letters are received asking for information.

Your specific instructions, to enforce the law as it reads, admit of no change in the interpretation of the law. Below is an approved form of ticket now in use in some factories:—

Date	Price weaving per cut
Style	Reed per inch
Number cuts on beams	Picks per inch
Intended length per cut	Number filling
Maximum length per cut	

Together with this, specifications are posted in the weave room, with similar details given.

Appended is the usual tabulated report, giving a summary of work performed. Fall River has less visits for its number of factories, because of a strike that covered a period of some months.

Summary.

Number of inspections,	. . . . .	309
Number of orders,	. . . . .	60
Number of compliances,	. . . . .	58

Cities and Towns.

Atherton,	. . . . .	2	Lawrence,	. . . . .	53
Adams,	. . . . .	8	Lowell,	. . . . .	37
Andover,	. . . . .	7	Methuen,	. . . . .	7
Amesbury,	. . . . .	3	Marland Village,	. . . . .	3
Attleborough,	. . . . .	2	Monson,	. . . . .	4
Ballardvale,	. . . . .	4	Maynard,	. . . . .	4
Blackinton,	. . . . .	2	Newburyport,	. . . . .	2
Billerica,	. . . . .	3	North Adams,	. . . . .	6
Byfield,	. . . . .	2	North Andover,	. . . . .	5
Chelmsford,	. . . . .	2	New Bedford,	. . . . .	37
Chicopee,	. . . . .	3	Northampton,	. . . . .	2
Chicopee Falls,	. . . . .	3	Natick,	. . . . .	3
Colrain,	. . . . .	3	Pittsfield,	. . . . .	8
Clarksburg,	. . . . .	2	Reedville,	. . . . .	2
Dodgeville,	. . . . .	2	Salem,	. . . . .	3
Dracut,	. . . . .	4	Saxonyville,	. . . . .	2
Easthampton,	. . . . .	4	South Monson,	. . . . .	1
Fall River,	. . . . .	31	South Hadley,	. . . . .	2
Groveland,	. . . . .	4	Taunton,	. . . . .	4
Great Barrington,	. . . . .	3	Ware,	. . . . .	8
Hebronville,	. . . . .	2	Westport,	. . . . .	2
Hyde Park,	. . . . .	2	Williamstown,	. . . . .	1
Holyoke,	. . . . .	7	Waltham,	. . . . .	1
Haverhill,	. . . . .	5			
Housatonic,	. . . . .	2			
					309

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY A. NASON.

Special Duty.

SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report of work done for the past year.

Summary.

Inspections,	925
Males (adults) employed,	8,295
Females (adults) employed,	16,635
Boys employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age, .	313
Girls employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	671
Orders issued,	103
Compliances.	103

GENERAL SUMMARY OF FACTORY INSPECTIONS.

INSPECTORS.	District.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Total Males and Females employed.	Children employed under 16 Years of Age.	Elevators inspected.	Orders issued.
Arlon S. Atherton, . . .	1	692	39,661	19,056	58,717	1,242	451	235
Joseph Halstrick, . . .	2	853	19,451	13,879	33,330	659	11	325
Samuel L. Ryan, . . .	3	635	10,395	6,562	16,957	409	47	203
Malcolm Sillars, . . .	4	628	9,142	3,655	12,797	206	59	431
Charles A. Dam, . . .	5	473	40,453	17,126	57,579	2,461	719	19
Robert Ellis, . . .	6	370	39,176	28,982	68,158	3,772	363	103
James R. Howes, . . .	7	879	26,410	16,231	42,641	1,272	310	290
Edward B. Putnam, . . .	8	207	20,029	5,519	25,548	283	123	75
John J. Sheehan, . . .	9	1,324	59,223	27,285	86,508	710	465	175
Charles S. Clerke, . . .	10	683	18,504	9,777	28,281	1,223	482	307
Frank C. Wasley, . . .	11	558	37,922	28,904	66,826	4,452	333	264
William J. McKeever, . . .	12	1,472	21,957	14,432	36,389	605	—	487
Mary A. Nason, . . .	S. D.	925	8,608	17,306	25,914	984	—	103
		9,699	350,931	208,714	559,645	18,278	3,363	3,017

Inspections,	9,699
Males employed,	350,931
Females employed,	208,714
Total males and females employed,	559,645
Children employed under sixteen years of age,	18,278
Elevators inspected,	3,363
Orders issued,	3,017

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF WEARING APPAREL.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN E. GRIFFIN.

Special Duty.

SIR:—In submitting my report for the year 1905, very little can be added to what has already been stated from year to year in relation to the manufacture of clothing in unhealthful places. While it would be going too far to claim that all the conditions pertaining to the dwellings of the home workers making or finishing wearing apparel are perfect, yet we are convinced of the fact that they are to-day in a cleaner and more healthful condition than in former years; and we have every reason to believe that, by gradually raising the standard required for obtaining a license to do such work at home, better results will be secured. The greater part of my work is confined to the so-called slum district, and it requires constant and continual visits to prevent them from relaxing into their former careless method of house-keeping. This class of home workers is employed solely on the finishing of men's trousers, and is composed almost wholly of Italians and Portuguese, for the most part unable either to speak the English language or to read or write in their own, making it very difficult for the inspector to impress upon their minds the importance of observing the regulations governing the license. This, together with their extreme poverty, demands that more lenience should be shown them and greater patience exercised towards them than in the case of those who understand the English language; although, at the same time, this very reason makes them the more dangerous class to hold a license.

The women engaged in making ladies' and children's garments with few exceptions occupy clean and healthful homes, and, while the law requires that their tenements shall be inspected just the same as the others, still, it really seems like a waste of time.

There are several firms in Boston that advertise regularly in the Sunday papers for women to take sewing home; but the prices paid for such work are so ridiculously small that only about one in every dozen of them continue such work after making one lot. This causes an influx from time to time of applicants, to whom we are obliged to give a temporary license, and at the end of a month send them a letter inquiring whether or not they are still so employed. As stated before, with few exceptions the answer is invariably in the negative. This imposes a great amount of clerical work upon the inspector.

With the regular tailor shops we find the same great fault, namely, the filthy condition of the toilet rooms, caused solely by the employees. Orders given to clean these rooms are complied with, only to find them, upon our recurring visit, again in an unclean state. This can only be obviated by compelling the employers to obtain a permit, the same as the home workers, which permit could be revoked if the entire shop, as well as the toilet rooms, was not kept at all times in a cleanly condition.

The summary shows an increase of 236 inspections and visits over last year.

Summary.

Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1904,	316
Licenses granted during the year,	139
Total,	455
Licenses revoked during year,	137
Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1905,	318
Licenses renewed during the year,	96
Licenses refused during the year,	54
Licenses transferred during the year,	18
Inspected and licenses revoked during year,	64
Total tenement inspections,	371
Visits to licensed and unlicensed tenements,	405
Total inspections and visits during the year,	776
Workshops inspected during the year,	277
Workshops visited during the year,	170
Stores and small shops where clothing is sold, made, repaired, etc., inspected during the year,	170
Total inspection and visits of workshops,	617
Orders issued during the year, and complied with,	150

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN H. PLUNKETT.

Special Duty.

SIR:—In response to your order, I respectfully submit a report of the work performed during the year in the enforcement of the law relating to the manufacture of wearing apparel in tenement and dwelling houses.

As in former years, a large number of visits are made necessary by persons who, after having procured a license, discontinue the employment, but fail to return the card; also, by persons

who fail to notify in case of removal. The tenement-house workshops, so called, which I have inspected, have been found to comply with the requirements of law; but frequent visits to these places are necessary, in order to properly enforce the law as to cleanliness. In the workshops situated in buildings devoted to manufacturing purposes, which have been inspected during the year, I have found a careless disregard in reference to the time notices, and particularly in the so-called custom shops. In almost every instance I have been obliged to furnish the time notices.

Summary.

Number of regular workshops inspected,						150
Number of tenement workshops inspected,						138
Number of orders issued,						139

Summary of Licensed Tenement Inspections.

	Granted.	Refused.	Revoked.	Renewed.	Transferred.	Investigated.	Total.
Inspections,	464	56	16	214	97	-	847
Visits,	-	378	238	-	-	443	1,059
Surrendered and reissued,	4	-	82	-	-	-	-
	468	434	336	214	97	443	1,906

Number of licenses Oct. 1, 1904,	1,144
Number of licenses granted during year,	468

Total,	1,612
Number of licenses revoked during year,	336
Number of licenses Oct. 1, 1905,	1,276

CLOTHING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Licenses.

Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1904,	1,460
Inspections and licenses granted during year,	607
Inspections and licenses revoked during year,	473
Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1905,	1,594
Inspections and licenses refused,	110
Inspections and licenses renewed,	310
Inspections and licenses transferred,	115
Licensed and unlicensed tenements visited,	1,464
Total inspections and visits,	2,682

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applications for licenses received,	. . . . .	5,801
Licenses granted,	. . . . .	3,828
First-class engineers,	. . . . .	90
Second-class engineers,	. . . . .	226
Third-class engineers,	. . . . .	394
Fourth-class engineers,	. . . . .	122
Steam fire engineers,	. . . . .	16
Special,	. . . . .	1,852
First-class firemen,	. . . . .	1,034
Second-class firemen,	. . . . .	94
Licenses refused,	. . . . .	1,897
Licenses revoked,	. . . . .	24
Licenses renewed,	. . . . .	5,455
Applications on file,	. . . . .	76

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Total number of boilers inspected,	. . . . .	2,555
Defects found,	. . . . .	5,262
Dangerous defects found,	. . . . .	1,792
Boilers ordered repaired,	. . . . .	1,027
Boilers condemned,	. . . . .	47

OFFENCES PROSECUTED — INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

OFFICER ARRON S. ATHERTON.

William H. Durkee, superintendent of weaving at Concord Mills; violation of chapter 435, Acts of 1902, relative to the employment of women. Defendant pleaded *nolo contendere*, and case was placed on file.

OFFICER MALCOLM SILLARS.

B. W. Hobdell; violation of sanitary law; time allowed by court for compliance. Defendant complied, and case placed on file.

J. Frank Dunleavy; unlawful employment of women and minors under eighteen years of age. Fined \$50.

Albert W. Finlay; unlawful employment of women. Court ruled that Finley, as superintendent of the George H. Ellis Company, could not be held on the complaint.

OFFICER CHARLES A. DAM.

M. G. Rasenburg, manager of the Pondville Woolen Company, Auburn; violation of the fifty-eight-hour law, and the unlawful employment of children under sixteen years of age; six complaints. Fine, \$102.

A. Russell Dyke, superintendent of F. A. Harwood & Co.; employment of children under fourteen years of age; four complaints. All were discharged.

OFFICER EDWARD B. PUTNAM (DECEASED).

Herman G. Shaneck; violation of sections 24 and 25 of Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 435 of the Acts of 1902, in employing minors under eighteen years of age more than fifty-eight hours a week. Pleaded guilty, and case placed on file.

George H. Richards; unlawful employment of women. Fined \$50.

OFFICER FRANK C. WASLEY.

Lewis J. Simonds; operating a motion-picture machine without the approval of the Massachusetts District Police. Pleaded guilty, and case placed on file.

OFFICER WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER.

Paul H. Jacot; unlawful employment of women in mercantile establishment. Fined \$50; appealed; pleaded guilty in the superior court, and case placed on file.

Julius Rabow; unlawful employment of women. Fined \$50; appealed; motion to quash indictment was argued in the superior court and allowed.

Maurice T. Sheahan; unlawful employment of women. Fined \$50.

Solomon Arafe; unlawful employment of women. Fined \$50.

H. B. Chaffee; unlawful employment of women. Court ruled that Chaffee, as superintendent of the George H. Dickerman Paper Box Company, could not be held on the complaint.

OFFICER ANSEL J. CHENEY.

Gilbert H. Brackett; violation of chapter 104, Revised Laws. He was indicted at the September sitting of the grand jury; case now pending. There were three counts in this case,— one not providing proper egress, one not posting fire-escape notices, one not providing proper fire-alarm gongs.

June 5, a petition for injunction to restrain the Rev. J. J. Gilday of Lawrence from further construction of St. Patrick's School at Lawrence until additional egress was made and plans were approved. The case was referred to the equity court at Boston, to be heard on the 10th of June. At this time counsel for the Rev. J. J. Gilday and the Attorney-General, or his representative, and myself, came together; and they agreed to do what the law required. Since that time plans have been filed providing for additional egress, and the stairways required have been put in the building. The building is still in process of construction.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL DUTY.

Officers of this department have been detailed for special duty at Amesbury, Amherst, Athol, Barnstable, Barre, Blandford, Brockton, Bridgewater, Charlemont, Clinton, Framingham, Greenfield, Great Barrington, Lowell, Marshfield, Newburyport, North Adams, Northampton, Oxford, Palmer, Peabody, South Weymouth, Spencer, Sturbridge, Uxbridge, Westfield, West Tisbury and Worcester.

Total number of arrests,	348
Total number of cases investigated,	1,091
Total number of fires investigated,	2,715
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$3,365 23
Total amount of fines imposed,	\$2,072 00

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.—OFFICER ERNEST S. BRADFORD.

Total number of cases investigated,	103
Total number of arrests,	48
Total number of days on special duty,	9
Total value of property recovered,	\$250
Total number of prosecutions,	109

Of the prosecutions, 59 were for violation of the automobile law.

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Osmond H. Pells; crime, assault with a dangerous weapon. Sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

James Long; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

Ira T. Ellis; crime, attempt to murder by poison. Shot and killed himself before he could be arrested.

Austin Eldridge; crime, assault and battery. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

Chester H. Cowet; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

Harold S. Kelley; crime, forgery and uttering. Sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Arthur DeSilva; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction.

James H. Smith; crime, perjury. Pleaded guilty. On account of his age, seventy-nine years, his case was continued for sentence till next term of court.

BRISTOL COUNTY.—OFFICER ALFRED B. HODGES.

Total number of cases investigated,	61
Total number of arrests,	17
Total number of days on special duty,	27
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$526

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

D. Frank Strange; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

Frank E. Oakes; crime, forgery and uttering. Found guilty; placed on probation.

John Labrie; crime, assault and battery, two counts. Case pending.

John Idaberian; crime, cruelty to animals. Found not guilty, and discharged.

DUKES AND NANTUCKET COUNTIES.—OFFICER THOMAS A. DEXTER.

Total number of cases investigated,	70
Total number of arrests,	13
Total number of days on special duty,	16
Total value of property recovered,	\$265

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Amos Joseph; crime, larceny from a building. Convicted and fined.

Manuel Swartz; crime, larceny from a building. Convicted and fined.

Arthur Conch; violation of fish law. Convicted and fined.

Arthur S. Black; indicted on two counts for larceny. Case pending.

Knlux Anininta; crime, maintaining gaming house. Convicted and fined.

George T. Cooper; crime, raising bank check. Case pending.

Berzilla Poquinck; crime, assault. Convicted and fined.

Joseph Marshall; crime, larceny from a vessel. Found guilty, and placed on probation after restoration was made.

Joseph Quem; crime, obtaining money by fraud. Found guilty, and placed on probation after making restitution.

Hebert A. Daupher; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty, and placed on probation.

I have spent a number of days enforcing the fishing law in Cottage City and Edgartown waters, in connection with Captain Proctor.

ESSEX COUNTY.—OFFICER GEORGE DUNHAM.

Total number of cases investigated,	81
Total number of arrests,	18
Total number of days on special duty,	27
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$225 23
Garage and gasoline plants inspected,	7

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Everett Burnham; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Sentenced to four to six years in the State Prison.

George Bentley; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Walter C. Stevens; crime, attempt to commit arson. Awaiting trial.

Much of my time during the past six months has been spent in assisting Chief of Police Ferguson of Beverly in attempting to capture William Foster Waddell, who was indicted at the September term of the Essex grand jury for the murder of J. Fred Hayes, at Beverly, on May 26, 1905.

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES.—OFFICER JAMES MCKAY.

Total number of criminal cases investigated,	88
Total number of fire cases investigated,	25
Total number of arrests,	51
Total number of days on special duty,	11

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Augustus Roberts; crime, receiving stolen goods. Found guilty; sentenced to four to five years in the State Prison.

Donald C. Wilson; crime, forgery. Found guilty; sentenced to three to four years in the State Prison.

William L. Dunklee; crime, forgery. Found guilty; sentenced to two and one-half years in the House of Correction.

George Corbier; crime, breaking and entering and larceny.

Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

Florian J. Hitchcock; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

John Smith, *alias* Cornelius McDermott; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Xavier Bouffard; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Charles T. Damon; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

William T. Howard; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Fred J. White; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Wolf Middler; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Jumped his bail.

Joseph Deslauriers, Joseph E. Franklin, John G. Andrus and George Waltz; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Held for the grand jury.

William Raynor, *alias* Billy Moffatt; crime, larceny from the person. Jumped his bail.

Adrian T. Bowen; crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Turned over to the United States authorities.

HAMPDEN AND BERKSHIRE COUNTIES.—OFFICER OLIVER L. WOOD.

Total number of cases investigated,	. . . . .	65
Total number of arrests,	. . . . .	14
Total value of stolen property recovered,	. . . . .	\$225
Total number of days on special duty,	. . . . .	16

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

F. A. Williams; crime, forgery. Case pending.

Elmer Pryor; crime, bigamy. Held for trial in bonds of \$600, which he forfeited.

Frank Avery; crime, breaking and entering. Held for grand jury in \$1,000 bonds.

Frank Leffingwell; crime, breaking and entering. Held for grand jury in \$1,000 bonds.

Patrick Croughwell; crime, mutilating town records. Case pending.

Case against agent of Preferred Mercantile Company for negotiating certificates thereof. Pending.

Charles Tiedman; crime, murder. Held without bail.

I also investigated a case of cow-poisoning in the town of Blandford, where the analysis showed that arsenic had been used; but, owing to insufficient evidence, no arrest was made.

In the safe-blowing case in the town of Agawam, which I investigated, the perpetrator has not been discovered.

Some of these investigations, included in the total above given, have taken several days.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—OFFICER FREDERICK A. RHOADES.

Total number of cases investigated,	32
Total number of arrests,	11
Total number of days on special duty,	44

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

R. I. Sherman Manufacturing Company; crime, using representations of the Arms of the Commonwealth for advertising and commercial purposes, two designs. Found guilty. This case was carried to the Supreme Court on two grounds, to wit, the constitutionality and construction of the law. The Supreme Court overruled the exceptions.

Arthur E. Appleyard; crime, fugitive from justice from the State of New York. This case has been fought through the courts of this State, and is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

William T. Brisbin; crime, larceny in a building. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction. Brisbin was arrested in Los Angeles, Cal., and was brought back on requisition papers.

Burt Darriss, *alias* Burt Davis; crime, fugitive from justice from the State of Maryland. Darriss was wanted in Baltimore for larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was turned over to Officer Thomas J. Burns of the Baltimore police department.

Elmer E. Harris; crime, larceny, fourteen counts. Found guilty; case placed on file after restitution was made. Harris was arrested in Chicago, Ill., and was brought back on requisition papers.

Dennis A. Long; crime, criminal libel. Pleaded guilty in Superior Court, and was fined \$25.

From Nov. 8, 1904, to Jan. 24, 1905, my time was spent in assisting in the preparation and trial of the case against Charles L. Tucker, who was found guilty of the murder, in the first degree, of Mabel Page, on Jan. 24, 1905.

I have also assisted in the case against John Schidlowski, who

is now awaiting trial for the murder of his wife, Marciana Schidlofski, at Belmont, on July 12, 1905. Schidlofski was arrested at La Junta, Col., and was brought back on requisition papers.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—OFFICER JOPHANUS H. WHITNEY.

Total number of cases investigated,	39
Total number of arrests,	22
Total number of days on special duty,	12
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$166 50

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Mary E. Serverns; crime, manslaughter. Adjudged insane; committed to the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Martha S. Munsey; crime, forgery. Case still pending. This defendant was arrested in 1902, at Pittsfield, N. H., as a fugitive from justice from Massachusetts; and after the Governor of New Hampshire had honored a requisition for her from this State, the case was taken before the Supreme Court of New Hampshire on habeas corpus proceedings, and decided in favor of the State of Massachusetts. From this she appealed to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., where the case was heard, and decided against her, this year. She was then taken into custody at Pittsfield, N. H., and returned to this State for trial.

John Schidlofski, *alias* John Cline; crime, murder. Awaiting trial.

Charles L. Tucker; crime, murder. Found guilty; case now pending before the Massachusetts Supreme Court on exceptions.

During the time between Nov. 1, 1904, and Jan. 24, 1905, I was continuously engaged in the preparation and trial of the case of Commonwealth *v.* Charles L. Tucker; and from the thirteenth day of July, 1905, to the present time, I have practically devoted all my time to the preparation for trial of the case of Commonwealth *v.* John Schidlofski, *alias* John Cline.

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH COUNTIES.—OFFICER JOHN H. SCOTT.

Total number of cases investigated,	99
Total number of arrests,	21
Total number of convictions,	20
Total number of days on special duty,	30
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$371

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Peter Ohanian; crime, attempt to defraud insurance company. Found guilty; sentenced to four to seven years in the State Prison. This man was brought back from Los Angeles, Cal., on requisition papers.

Andrew B. Withington; crime, breaking and entering with intent to burn. Found guilty; sentenced to six to eight years in the State Prison. Another indictment is now pending against him for assault with intent to kill.

David W. Cameron; crime, breaking and entering and larceny, four counts. Pleaded guilty; sentenced to five to seven years in the State Prison. This man has served terms in Plymouth County Jail, Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison for horse stealing; he was released from State Prison Dec. 10, 1904. He is considered one of the worst horse thieves in the State.

Charles W. Pattri; crime, bigamy. Pleaded guilty; sentenced to four to five years in the State Prison. This man has at least six marriages to his credit.

Charles Brice; crime, attempt to pick pocket. This man was arrested at the Marshfield fair, taken to the district court, and held in \$100 bail, which he forfeited.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—OFFICER ARTHUR E. KEATING.

Total number of cases investigated,	212
Total number of arrests,	15
Total number of days on special duty,	4

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Julius Pinkoffsky; crime, fugitive from justice from the State of New Hampshire. Pinkoffsky was wanted in Nashua on various counts, for obtaining money by false pretences, and was turned over to City Marshal Alvin S. Eaton of Nashua, N. H.

Harold R. Holbrook; crime, fugitive from justice from the State of Vermont. Holbrook was wanted for complicity in the robbery of the bank at Newfane, Vt., and was delivered to Sheriff A. W. J. Wilkins of Windham County, Vermont.

Joseph G. Alvord, *alias* Grant Alvord; crime, fugitive from justice from the State of Ohio. Alvord was wanted at Mansfield, O., for the embezzlement of money from the United States Express Company. He had enlisted in a regiment of coast artillery, and was stationed at Fort Warren, Boston harbor. He was turned over to the custody of Sheriff James E. Payne of Richland County, Ohio.

John Jensen; crime, larceny. Committed suicide during his trial.

Robert F. B. Duval; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

Harry F. Ireland; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

Jensen, Duval and Ireland were indicted for the larceny of about seven hundred pounds of butter from the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, during a period of about eight months.

Charles W. Pattri; crime, polygamy. Pleaded guilty; sentenced to four to five years in the State Prison.

William F. Campbell; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

Charles W. Herbst; crime, negotiating certificates of the Preferred Mercantile Company. Case pending.

Wilbur B. Talbot; crime, blackmail. Case pending.

I also assisted in the work on the notorious "dress suit case" crime.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—OFFICER PELEG F. MURRAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	32
Total number of arrests,	8
Total number of days on special duty,	5
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$1,256 50

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Walter E. Smith; crime, highway robbery. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than fifteen nor more than twenty years in the State Prison. This case has attracted attention all over the State, from the fact that there were strong suspicions that a murder had been committed in connection with the robbery; but no body has ever been found, and the District Police have spent many days searching for the body of Frank J. Burns.

Ovide Chapdelaine; crime, murder. Acquitted.

Claude R. Taylor; crime, rape. Found guilty of larceny and fornication; sentenced to fifteen months in the House of Correction.

Manly A. Brigham; crime, promoting a lottery. Pleaded guilty; fined \$25.

Clarence W. Herrick; crime, negotiating certificates of the Preferred Mercantile Company. Pleaded guilty; placed on file.

Francisco S. Luongo; crime, murder. This man murdered Peter Felasco on Aug. 11, 1901, in Charlton, Mass., escaped to Italy, and was arrested there on information sent from Worcester County. The district attorney was requested by the author-

ties in Italy to forward all evidence obtainable, which was done in 1903; and in May, 1904, almost three years after the murder, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to four years, eleven months and twenty-eight days in solitary confinement in prison. He appealed to the Supreme Court, his sentence was affirmed, and he is now serving his sentence in Italy.

George E. Livingstone; crime, incest. Acquitted.

Edmund H. Leete; crime, manslaughter. Jury disagreed.

Nelson Smith; crime, manslaughter. Acquitted.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—OFFICER ROBERT E. MOLT.

Total number of cases investigated,	141
Total number of arrests,	19
Total number of days on special duty,	8
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$40

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Ovide Chapdelaine; crime, murder. Acquitted. This case was the brutal murder of Mrs. Emma S. Brigham of Leicester, Mass. Much time was spent on this case by Capt. Harry Proctor, P. F. Murray and myself. The arrest was ordered by the district attorney, and after a hearing in the District Court the defendant was discharged.

Walter E. Smith; crime, highway robbery. Found guilty; sentenced to fifteen to twenty years in the State Prison.

Lawrence Neari; crime, arson. Acquitted.

Joseph Tirschinski; crime, manslaughter. Found guilty; sentenced to seven to ten years in the State Prison.

Manly A. Brigham; crime, promoting a lottery. Pleaded guilty; case placed on file.

George Eramigian; crime, burning a building. Jury disagreed.

Leonard L. Hunting; crime, extortion. Found guilty; sentenced to eighteen months in the House of Correction.

George L. Twichell; crime, burning a building. Acquitted.

Charles Lee; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Eusebe Ripardy; crime, burning a building. Acquitted.

A. W. Fitzgerald; crime, burning a building. Acquitted.

Robert Little; crime, malicious mischief. Found guilty; fined \$50.

George E. Livingstone; crime, incest. Acquitted.

George King; crime, malicious mischief. Found guilty; fined \$50.

James Fallon; crime, malicious mischief. Found guilty; fined \$50.

J. J. Smith; crime, illegal gaming. Found guilty; fined \$12.

Eugene Couture; crime, illegal gaming. Found guilty; fined \$12.

Fred Couture; crime, illegal gaming. Found guilty; fined \$12.

Nelson B. Smith; crime, manslaughter. Acquitted.

Edmund H. Leete; crime, manslaughter. Jury disagreed.

OFFICER WILLIAM H. PROCTOR.

I have been detailed to command the steamer "Lexington" during the past year. The boat was put in commission on the twenty-second day of April, and went into winter quarters on the eighteenth day of October.

Menhaden were plentiful in Buzzard's Bay, and large schools were seen nearly every day until the middle of October. There was not any violation of the seining law in said bay, although menhaden steamers from New York and Rhode Island were seen cruising in and around the bay during the entire season. In order to protect Buzzard's Bay, I was obliged to have the boat in that vicinity all the time; and, while there may have been violations of the seining laws in other places, I did not receive any complaint of such action.

During the winter months I have been detailed at the Boston office to do work on criminal cases.

Total number of cases investigated,	12
Total number of arrests,	6
Total number of days on special duty,	9
Assisted other officers,	4

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Frederick E. Tuliper; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to five to ten years in the State Prison.

David W. Cameron; crime, horse stealing. Found guilty; sentenced to five to seven years in the State Prison.

Joseph Hastings; crime, murder. Found guilty; sentenced to the State Prison for life.

George Scully; crime, manslaughter. Acquitted.

Oveda Chapdelaine; crime, murder. Acquitted.

Edward Johnston; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to eighteen months in the House of Correction.

John Jensen; crime, larceny. Committed suicide during his trial.

Robert F. B. Duval; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

Harry F. Ireland; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

OFFICER WILLIAM S. DRAKE, ASSIGNED TO THE PROSECUTION OF TRAMPS.

Total number of cases investigated,	41
Total number of arrests,	15
Total number of days on special duty,	40

On Nov. 1, 1904, I was assigned to the prosecution of tramps, since which time I have visited nearly every city and town in Massachusetts; and, by co-operation with the local officials in different localities, over 300 have been prosecuted. The law passed this year, prohibiting the housing of tramps in tramp houses except under rules prescribed by the State Board of Health, has had the desired effect of reducing the large number (about 50,000) to a very small number.

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

William F. Bailey; crime, larceny, three counts. Found guilty; placed on probation.

Michael F. Casey; crime, attempt at larceny from person. Held for Superior Court in \$1,000 bonds; defaulted.

OFFICER CHARLES F. RICE, CHIEF FIRE INSPECTOR.

Total number of fires investigated,	129
Total number of persons caused to be arrested,	13
Total number of prosecutions made,	13

Of the 13 prosecutions made, 9 have resulted in convictions, 2 are awaiting trial and 2 were acquitted.

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Isaac K. Kimball of Somerville was charged with maintaining dangerous materials and conditions in case of fire,—the first case ever brought under section 5 of the Fire Marshal's law. Defendant was held by the police court of Somerville for the grand jury, was indicted, and, pending trial in the Superior Court, made a satisfactory agreement with the city of Somerville and the district attorney, whereby, if defendant did certain things to remedy the matter of complaint, the district attorney would enter a *nol pros.*

Leonard E. Coulter; crime, maliciously burning his dwelling with intent to defraud an insurance company. Under indictment; awaiting trial.

OFFICER JAMES ANDERSON, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR THE
HAMPDEN-BERKSHIRE DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	206
Total number of arrests for incendiary fires,	6
Total number of convictions for same,	4
Discharged,	1
Pending before January grand jury at Pittsfield,	1

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Thomas Morarty; crime, burning a building. Sentenced to eight to ten years in the State Prison.

John Cassidy; crime, burning buildings. Sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

OFFICER MAURICE F. CASEY, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR THE
ESSEX-MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	200
Total number of arrests,	9
Total number of arrests caused to be made,	9
Total number of arrests in which I assisted,	2

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Edwin V. Boucher; crime, burning a building. No bill, on account of age.

Jacob Goodman; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Jerry Shanahan; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; placed on probation.

John McCormack; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; placed on probation.

George Carter; crime, burning a building. Fled to the Philippines.

William Carroll (thirteen years), John McGarr (twelve years) and Anthony O'Toole (eleven years); crime, burning a building. Found guilty; placed on probation by Carroll's father agreeing to replace the building.

Mauna Jussilla (thirteen years); crime, burning a building. Found guilty; placed on probation.

Fred Girard; crime, set fire to Frank Brothers stable at Lawrence. Confessed; was committed to insane department at Bridgewater State Farm.

Charles Robinson; crime, attempt to burn a building. Committed to the Lawrence Truant School.

Joseph Coppinger, Ernest Johnson and Samuel Hargrears; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; placed on probation.

William H. McIntosh; crime, burning a building. Indictment defective; held in \$1,000 bonds for next grand jury.

Edward Mayo; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

J. Edward Noyes, Irving D. Hill, Arthur R. Robinson and Harold Jewett; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; placed on probation.

**OFFICER HENRY H. COLLAMORE, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR
SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.**

Total number of fires investigated,	244
Total number of arrests,	6
Number of days on special duty,	2
Automobile stations inspected,	3

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Lemuel W. Reed (seventy years); crime, attempt to defraud an insurance company. Found guilty; sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

Ovila Fournier (ten years); crime, setting fire to oil storehouse. Pleaded guilty; committed to custody of State Board of Charities.

Alfred Barré (ten years); crime, setting fire to oil storehouse. Pleaded guilty; committed to custody of State Board of Charities.

Edward F. Dunlea (sixteen years); crime, setting two forest fires. Pleaded guilty; placed on probation.

Lewis J. Shaw (sixty years); crime, attempt to defraud an insurance company. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

Alice G. Shaw (fifty-four years); crime, attempt to defraud an insurance company. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

The Fournier and Barré boys, at the time they were apprehended for setting the oil storehouse on fire, were on probation for setting fire to six buildings.

OFFICER GEORGE F. CRITTENDEN, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR
FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES.

Total number of fires investigated,	538
Total number of criminal cases investigated,	5
Total number of arrests,	5
Total number of days on special duty,	3

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Arthur J. Sampson; crime, attempt to burn a building. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

Susan F. Damon; crime, adultery. Pleaded guilty; case continued.

Albert G. Freeman (thirteen years, a State boy); crime, arson. Pleaded guilty; case continued.

Assisted Officer Grady on the Mary A. Webb case, for arson; she was declared insane, and committed to an asylum.

OFFICER JAMES B. DUNN (DECEASED), FIRE INSPECTOR FOR
THE SUFFOLK-NORFOLK DISTRICT UP TO JUNE 18, 1905.

Total number of fires investigated,	674
Total number of arrests,	3

Officer Dunn resigned from the department on June 18, 1905, and has since died.

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

John Burns; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Michael Clougherty; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

OFFICER JAMES J. GRADY, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR SUFFOLK-
NORFOLK DISTRICT, APPOINTED AUGUST, 1905.

Total number of fires investigated,	134
Total number of arrests,	2

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Mary A. Webb; crime, arson. Committed to Boston Insane Hospital.

Folke H. Gronquist; crime, abortion. Case pending.

Have also assisted in the investigation of the Winthrop "dress suit case" mystery.

OFFICER SILAS P. SMITH, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR SUFFOLK-MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	565
Total number of other cases investigated,	10
Total number of arrests in fire cases,	15
Total number of arrests in other cases,	10
Total number of days on special duty,	100

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Prosecution of Preferred Mercantile Company by the Attorney-General.

Walter E. Smith; crime, highway robbery.

John Schidlofsky; crime, murder.

Morris Nathan and others, "Winthrop suit case mystery."

GENERAL OFFENCES PROSECUTED.

Consolidated Statistical Report.

Adultery,	13
Arson,	28
Assault with intent to rape,	2
Assault and battery,	20
Attempt to commit larceny from the person,	3
Bastardy,	1
Blackmail,	1
Breaking and entering,	34
Burglary,	5
Burning a building,	41
Burning insured property with intent to defraud insurance company,	4
Criminal libel,	1
Cruelty to animals,	2
Defrauding boarding house,	1
Defrauding hotel keeper,	2
Disturbing the peace,	5
Drunkenness,	21
Extortion,	1
Forgery,	7
Fugitive from justice,	9
Holding theatrical exhibition without license,	1
Illegal gaming,	10
Illegal peddling,	2
Illegal use of representation of State Seal,	1
Illegal transportation of liquor,	2
Incest,	3
Injuring telephone lines,	4

Keeping house of ill fame,	. . . . .	1
Larceny,	. . . . .	75
Larceny from the person,	. . . . .	1
Larceny in a building,	. . . . .	3
Lewd and lascivious,	. . . . .	8
Liquor nuisance,	. . . . .	11
Making false statement to procure a marriage license,	. . . . .	2
Malicious mischief,	. . . . .	13
Manslaughter,	. . . . .	3
Murder,	. . . . .	4
Non-support,	. . . . .	1
Perjury,	. . . . .	3
Polygamy,	. . . . .	3
Practising medicine without certificate,	. . . . .	2
Promoting public boxing match,	. . . . .	4
Rape,	. . . . .	1
Receiving stolen property,	. . . . .	1
Robbery,	. . . . .	1
Setting forest fires,	. . . . .	1
Sodomy,	. . . . .	1
Suspect,	. . . . .	1
Tramp,	. . . . .	13
Unnatural act,	. . . . .	1
Violation of anti-trust law,	. . . . .	2
Violation of automobile speed law,	. . . . .	61
Violation of boiler law,	. . . . .	1
Violation of clothing law,	. . . . .	2
Violation of insurance law,	. . . . .	4
Violation of foreign corporation law,	. . . . .	1
Violation of labor law,	. . . . .	1
Violation of parole,	. . . . .	2
Violation of section 7, chapter 73, Revised Laws,	. . . . .	4
Violation of theatre law,	. . . . .	2
Violation of fifty-eight-hour law,	. . . . .	1
Total,	. . . . .	459

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.

1905.



REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The provisions which have been made through legislative enactment in the direction of proper safeguards in the operation of machinery, for the guarding of belting and shafting, and in the use of elevators and hoistways, have been the means to an appreciable degree, of improving the conditions in factories and workshops, and protecting from accident and consequent injury the persons employed therein. It is gratifying also to note that proprietors of industrial establishments and manufacturers in general, recognizing the absolute needs on the premises, seem to be in accord with the spirit of the law in making a ready compliance with its requirements, by instituting the changes or alterations which are deemed necessary in the case for safety and security, as directed by the inspectors of this department.

It must be assumed in the natural course that these precautionary measures are effectual in averting many serious consequences, even in view of the fact that the number of accidents reported is large; for an examination of the various causes leading to the same will show that a great percentage of them occurred under circumstances not in any way connected with or relating to the work of running machinery, or due to motive power. The number of cases coming within this class make up nearly 38 per cent. of the entire number reported during the year, accidents of the same class reported during the year 1904 being about 35 per cent.

The statute relating to the reports of accidents does not discriminate in its provisions as to the causes thereof, and is therefore general in its meaning; and hence it is presumed that in reporting these occurrences a literal construction of the law must be taken, giving a written notice in every

instance, whatever may be the immediate cause. However, all these reports are received in this office and recorded in their order without any distinction as to their source or origin; and an abstract of the record, as required, is included in this report. Particular mention is made of the facts in the more serious cases, and where the circumstances attendant would seem to warrant special reference; and from the contents of all the reports are given in substance the causes and results in much the same manner as they were presented in the last annual report.

The statute relating to this subject is section 17 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, and reads as follows:—

SECTION 17. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing or mercantile establishment operated by them, if the accident results in the death of said employee or in such bodily injury as to prevent him from returning to his work within four days thereafter. The chief of the district police shall forthwith transmit to the sender of such notice a written or printed acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, and he shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, of the name of the person injured, of the city or town in which the accident occurred and the cause thereof, and shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report. Whoever fails to send notice of an accident as required by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

The number of accidents reported during the year, having their source from running machinery or any motive power, is 1,733, included in which are 46 accidents which had a fatal result. These latter cases are referred to in another part of this report, the facts in each being particularly described. The accidents occurring from causes remote from the operation of machinery numbered 1,050, and the various ways in which these happened are related farther on. The list which follows gives the particular cause where machinery was the source, and the number of cases in each of these causes.

Injured by machinery in cotton, woolen and paper mills and shoe factories,	1,097
Injured by machinery in iron works, planing and saw mills and other mechanical establishments,	352
Injured by belting, shafting and pulleys,	75
Injured while on elevators or working about the same, being caught between car and flooring,	64
Injured by falling through elevator wells,	5
Injured by scalds and burns (principally in dye houses in former case, and foundries in latter case),	94
Fatal cases (particulars in each given in another part), . .	46
	1,733

Among those injured as enumerated in the foregoing list were 768 persons who met with an accident while they were engaged in cleaning the machinery when it was in motion, or were attempting to remove from the gears or other parts some articles such as waste, bobbins or oil cans, which had in some way become caught in the machine, neglecting to stop the same for that purpose. The number injured in this manner constitutes more than 45 per cent. of the whole number reported as being injured by machinery, and contributes in that degree to suffering which reasonable care and circumspection would have avoided. It is most assuredly a source of deep regret that such a large percentage of those who sustained injuries were the victims of their own careless and thoughtless course.

The accidents which were reported and not included in the list before given, and being of that class, to which allusion has already been made, having no connection whatever with the running of machinery, are of a variety such as are likely to happen in any place as much as in a factory or workshop. They are described as follows: 518 persons received injuries while engaged in their work, either as carpenters in making repairs, or at the work bench, or as painters on buildings, or employed as laborers in the mill yards loading or unloading cars or trucks, or in some other occupation which is necessary in the running of any such establishment; in 71 cases people were more or less injured by weights falling upon them;

73 persons got splinters either in their hands or feet; while handling tools used in their work, 83 other persons sustained wounds more or less serious; 27 people suffered from flying sparks or flying pieces of steel; 69 fell from ladders or staging; 95 others met with falls in various ways; 8 were reported as having attacks of sickness; and 20 more were injured while engaged in some form of diversion or play, away from their regular work. The remaining cases make up a miscellaneous list of causes.

As regards the injuries resulting from these casualties, while many were very serious, and caused in many cases permanent disability, the greater portion of them were of a slight nature and such as were quickly healed. The largest number, as would be supposed, were injuries to the hand, being 1,552; and of these, 1,162 were to the fingers and thumb. In each of 15 cases one finger was lost, and the thumb in each of 4 cases. In each of 5 cases two fingers were lost, and three fingers were lost in each of 2 other cases. In 3 cases all four fingers were lost in each, one being the right hand, and in another case the thumb and all fingers were lost on the left hand. Partial loss of one or more fingers or the thumb occurred in 114 cases, and 22 persons each had a finger broken. Other parts of the hand or the wrist suffered from injuries in 390 cases. The loss of one hand occurred in each of 2 cases, in one case being the left hand, and in the other the report did not state. In each of 8 cases the wrist was broken, and in 1 case both wrists were broken. There were 11 cases of sprained wrist. Injuries to the arm or shoulder occurred in 283 cases. In 6 cases the arm was lost, being the right arm in 2 cases, and in 3 cases the left arm, in the other case the report not stating which arm was lost. The arm was broken in each of 33 cases. In 2 cases the shoulder bone was fractured, and in 4 other cases there were dislocations. In 282 cases injuries to the head were caused, 16 of which were scalp wounds; 56 of the injuries were to the eye, in each of 2 cases one eye being lost. In 1 case the jaw bone was broken. In 1 case a man was caught in a loop of wire and was thrown to floor, fracturing his skull. In another case an operative was shifting a belt, when it wound

around the shaft, causing belt to break, an iron clasp on the belt striking him in the head and fracturing his skull. Injuries to the leg occurred in 157 cases. In 1 case the leg was cut off at the knee. In each of 22 cases the leg or ankle was broken or fractured; 16 had ankles sprained. There were 304 cases of injury to the foot. In 1 case the right foot was lost, being run over by cars while at work shifting same. Several instances occurred in which loss of toes resulted. The injuries to the leg and foot were mainly in the cases of laborers, and the same is true as to the cases which follow, namely: 24 persons had their ribs broken, varying from one to four ribs, as the cases happened; 20 more persons were struck and injured in the abdomen; 34 others were injured in the side; 35 suffered from injury to the back; 11 injured their hips; 16 were injured in the chest; 11 sustained general bodily injuries; 8 had their collar bones broken; and 11 persons suffered from internal injuries. Aside from all which have been herein enumerated, the great majority of the mishaps resulted in bruises, cuts, lacerations, contusions, loss of finger nails, etc., — all painful and more or less severe, but happily of that nature which promised full recovery, and where the suffering and inconvenience were of short duration.

A female operative, while engaged in taking some filling out of a basket, caught her hair on a shaft above her, and a portion of the scalp was torn from her head.

The loss of an eye in one case was caused by a flying fragment of metal striking the eye; and in another case the loss of an eye was caused by a blow from the end of a broom handle, which was being used to put on a belt.

An operative was engaged in taking a lap off a picker machine, when a piece of the lap fell into gears on side of machine. He attempted to pick it out, causing one arm to be caught and so crushed that it had to be amputated at the elbow.

In one case an employee was adjusting a belt on a small wooden pulley. At the time of the accident he was wearing gloves. In some manner his left arm was caught and twisted around the shafting, causing such injury that at the hospital

to which he was taken it was considered necessary to amputate the arm. It is presumed that his glove caught on the shaft and caused the accident.

In another case a man employed as a card stripper caught his right arm in the end of the card, and the arm was taken off at the shoulder. It is supposed that he had a small rope belt in his hand, and in some way the loose end of the rope belt was caught, drawing his arm into the machine.

In a woolen mill a man was running a wool-breaking machine, and in putting on a panel door his hand slipped, the door dropping, and causing his left hand and arm to come in contact with the breaker under the machine, resulting in taking off his arm above the elbow.

A female operative in card room had started up the frames, and was sitting on a stool between them, combing her hair, when the draft from revolving spindles caught up loose ends of hair, pulling it into the gears, and tearing a portion of her scalp from the back of her head.

While brushing a loom with a small hand brush, an operative had his right hand and arm drawn in between the driving pulley and frame of loom, causing injuries to such an extent that amputation of the arm between the wrist and the elbow was necessary.

Another accident while operating a wool breaker occurred, a man having his left arm caught in the machine and badly mangled. It was thought he would lose his arm, but fortunately the arm was saved.

An operative employed in a dye house, running what is known as a cutting machine, got up on the iron guard which protects the driving pulley of the machine, took off some boards covering two level gears, and started to oil these gears. His foot slipped, and he fell on to the gears. Four ribs were fractured and a large portion of flesh was removed from under the left arm. His condition was serious, but later the doctor reported that he would recover.

There was a case where an operative in a card room lost all four fingers of his right hand. After stripping a card, he left the door to the same open, and when he went to pick up strips, later, he got his hand caught between the cylinder

and doffer bonnet, causing such injuries to the fingers that all had to be amputated.

In a wire factory some snarled wire fell on the floor in front of the frame, and the man in charge of the machine put his right foot on the treadle to stop the block. His foot was caught in the snarled wire and pulled against the frame, causing his right leg to be cut off at the knee.

In trying to pick a piece of waste from a roller on a beater machine, the operative started to lift the beater cover before the machine stopped, and his left hand was caught and so badly mangled that it had to be amputated.

A female employee was picking waste from under a comber machine, when her hair caught on the cam shaft. She at once jerked her head upward, tore part of her hair out, striking her head against the table of the comber and cutting her head. Her scalp was lifted up on the top of her head a little to the left of the centre.

Among the fatal accidents which were reported there were 14 cases in which the persons were not at the time engaged about machinery. The causes leading to these fatal results are as follows: falling from platform on coal wharf; falling into the hold of a vessel at coal wharf; falling down stairs leading to a cellar; a boy, while fooling with two other boys, dropped to the floor unconscious, dying soon afterward; stricken with a shock while at work, dying from the same; scalded hand by steam pipe, and blood poisoning set in, causing fatal result; was struck in the abdomen by a hammer which was being used, and which got loose and came off the handle; received electric shock by coming in contact with live wires on the street; was killed by a pile of lumber falling upon him; a man dropped dead at his work, caused, as the medical examiner stated, by disease of the arteries; fell from a steam pipe a distance of twenty feet, striking on his head; was struck by a piece of iron which fell through an elevator well; was struck by a falling timber; fell over the edge of a wharf.

The fatal accidents caused by machinery, including elevators and other appliances, numbered 46, and the causes thereof are enumerated as follows: 10 persons were fatally

injured by being caught and crushed by elevator cars; 6 received fatal injuries by falling through elevator wells; there were 8 persons who were caught and carried around shafting, with fatal results; 4 cases were from electric shocks. There were 2 accidents where death was caused in each case by scalding, 1 person being scalded by steam from a starching machine, and in the other case 5 persons were scalded, 2 of them fatally. There was 1 case in each of the following causes: falling from the platform of an elevator; caught in a machine used for crushing crude material in a Paris-White factory; falling into acid vats; caught between rotary wheel and frame on which the wheel rested; while feeding an oil tank, fell from the platform of the engine; fell with a truck which, in running, broke through a door at end of the building and went to the ground below, a distance of forty feet; was struck by a cylinder head thrown from cylinder of engine; fell in between fly wheel and main belt of engine; struck by a piece of wood thrown from a circular saw; struck by the fly wheel of an engine; stepped on a belt running close to the floor; was caught between a projecting lever and an arm of the elevator; was caught between a steel travelling crane and edge of the plate which holds framework for the trucks; by the explosion of a carbonic gas generator; by the falling of elevator car; by falling into a lime vat.

In most of these cases the facts, as far as they could be ascertained by the inspectors of this department who made investigation of the same, are herein given in substance, the circumstances attending each individual case being related as fully as such facts would warrant; and in each instance are given the name of the person who received fatal injury, the establishment in which the accident happened, and the city or town wherein such establishment was located, each being given in the order of the date on which the accident occurred.

HERBERT SPARKS, Chelsea. Stickney, Tirrell & Co. January 3. A machine, known as a "muller mill," used for the purpose of crushing crude material in the manufacture of whiting, was being cleaned out, and Sparks, with two other men, was

engaged in this work. Sparks was on top of the machine, fixing the upright shaft, and standing on a large horizontal gear, when in some way the clutch caught, causing the machine to start, and his right foot was caught between the spoke of the gear and the beam underneath, crushing the foot and leg so that amputation below the knee was necessary. The shock was so great that he died from its effects on January 5, at the hospital.

OSCAR JOHNSON, Worcester. American Steel and Wire Company. January 10. Johnson was employed on a crane to hoist or lower coils of wire to acid vats. The crane was located in front of these vats, while the acid was in a tank at the left and rear of the vats. Johnson placed a plank on top of two of the vats, to save walking the distance around to get the acid, which was carried in a pitcher for that purpose; and in returning on the plank he slipped from the same and fell, one leg going into one vat, and the other leg going into the other vat to about the thighs, burning him severely. He was taken to the hospital, and died about a week afterward.

WOODMAN S. WHELPLEY, Cambridge. Irving & Casson. January 16. The first known of the accident was the finding of the body of Whelpley hanging from the shafting on the second floor of the factory, about 6.50 o'clock in the morning. It is unaccountable how he was caught on the shafting, as no one saw the accident. As a ladder was standing in front of the place, against a water pipe, it is supposed that he was at work on that when he was caught by the shaft. He was evidently caught by a short jumper he was wearing at the time, as the jumper was wound so tightly around the shaft that it was necessary to cut the clothing off in order to release the body from the shafting. Whelpley was employed as an engineer.

ERNEST KELSALL and WALTER SHEVELTON, Fall River. Stevens Manufacturing Company. January 17. This was a case in which five persons were scalded, with fatal results to the two persons herein mentioned. The accident was caused by the bursting out of scalding hot liquor, or an alkaline solution, from a kier used for boiling cotton cloth by the introducing of steam into the kier. Kelsall and Shevelton, it is said, were seated near the kier at the time, and received the greatest force of the scalding substance; while the other three persons were standing about, and did not receive its worst effects. At the time of the accident the vent pipe system, consisting of pipes leading from the top of the kier into another pipe ending in the open air, were open through.

ERNEST A. BENSON, Waltham. American Waltham Watch Company. January 20. Benson was killed by being caught on the main shaft in the basement of the building. No one witnessed the accident, but one of his fellow workmen, knowing that Benson had gone for a tool which he had dropped through some opening in the floor, heard a thumping noise, and, fearing that something was wrong, immediately shut off the power. A search was made, when Benson was found in the basement, but life was extinct, he probably being instantly killed. The report states that this was the first fatal accident in the factory of the company in its existence of fifty years.

SHOOKORY OSMAN, Peabody. National Calfskin Company. February 1. Osman was operating a rotary pin wheel used for the purpose of injecting oil into leather to soften it. The wheel was not in motion, and while he was in the act of taking skins out of the wheel it started to revolve, and he was caught between the wheel and the frame on which it rested, and was killed almost instantly. It is not known what was the direct cause of the wheel revolving, as it was provided with the proper safeguards for holding the same.

RICHARD O'DONNELL, Lynn. General Electric Company. February 8. O'Donnell was employed in feeding an oil tank that supplies the engine with oil, and doing general work in engine room at night. About 1 o'clock in the morning he was found lying on the floor, unconscious, his skull and collar bone fractured. As there was no one present at the time of the accident, it is not known how it occurred, but it is supposed that he fell from the platform on the engine, a distance of eight feet, causing the injuries, which resulted in his death about five hours afterward.

THOMAS J. REILLY, Boston. International Glue Company. February 13. Reilly was the night engineer and watchman. His body was found with the head wedged between the fly wheel and the main belt. The supposition is, that while standing on a box in order to put on a belt which, when his body was found, was observed to be off, the box either slipped or tipped, or he fell over backwards on top of the fly wheel, and his head was caught between the fly wheel and the main belt, evidently causing the engine to stop. The accident probably occurred early in the night, as, when the body was discovered in the morning, the fires under the boilers were out, showing that considerable time had elapsed.

CHARLES HANSON, Monson. D. W. Ellis & Son. February 16. Hanson was employed as a steam finisher. The fan used in removing the steam from the room was located about ten feet above the floor, and had stopped. He procured a ladder, and was in the act of starting the fan, when his clothing was caught on a revolving shaft near the fan. He gave a cry and a workman, hearing him, went to his assistance. He was removed to his home, where the doctors found that his ribs had been broken and had pierced his lung. He died two days afterward.

PETER STIFANSKI, Worcester. Wright Wire Company. February 23. Stifanski was employed as a general hand, and used the elevator more or less. At the time of the accident he was on the bottom floor, and was picking something out of a box which was on the floor near the elevator well-hole. He stepped into the well-hole, evidently to get at the box on that side, and while there the descending elevator caught him, breaking his back and several ribs. From the effects of these injuries he died at the hospital a few days afterward.

DEDA HEROUX, Fall River. Luther Manufacturing Company. February 24. Heroux was a boy about seventeen years of age. With another boy he sat on a heavy truck for the purpose of getting a ride. A third boy then pushed the truck down the centre aisle, the room being on the fourth floor of the building. There was a door at the end of the building, and the truck was pushed with such force that it struck and smashed this door, breaking completely through, the truck with the two boys on it falling to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Heroux was instantly killed; the other boy escaped without serious injury.

FRANK E. LA GRANGE, New Bedford. Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company. February 28. La Grange was overhauling an engine, and had unbolted and removed the cover or cap which holds the cylinder head in place. In attempting to remove the cylinder head, it resisted his efforts for some time, until it suddenly let go, and was apparently thrown from the cylinder as though by pressure, striking La Grange, and forcing him against the cover of a dynamo machine, inflicting injuries which caused his death on March 6. The cylinder head weighed about two hundred pounds.

JAMES E. RUGG, Sterling. Rugg Chair Manufacturing Company. March 8. Rugg was at work sawing a log, and was operating the lever controlling the truck which carried the log to the circular saw. One of the slabs that had been sawed was

caught by the teeth of the saw and thrown to the ceiling, breaking in two pieces, one of the pieces bounding back and falling on to the saw, then being thrown from the saw, striking Rugg in the face, breaking his jaw and crushing in his face. He lived but a few moments afterward.

CHARLES PRATT, Boston. Wellington-Pierce Company. March 24. Pratt was about seventeen years of age. As far as could be learned from the position of his body when found, he was endeavoring to jump or climb upon the moving freight elevator as it was ascending, and his head was caught between the elevator and the ceiling, crushing his skull.

WALTER P. BUZZELL, Boston. A. M. Sheak, 47½ Beverly Street. March 29. Buzzell was employed as engineer. He was found lying in a position which would indicate that he had lost his balance on the edge of the pit in which the fly wheel revolves, and fell, striking his head on the fly wheel, receiving injuries which resulted in his death about ten minutes after he was found.

WILLIAM JORDAN, Boston. Geo. Coleman's Book Bindery, 204 Congress Street. April 3. Jordan was about seventeen years of age. He was sent by his employers, Nicholas & Stephenson, 208 Summer Street, to the book bindery to deliver a machine knife. He delivered the knife, and was last seen going towards the elevator. He was found a short time afterward lying on the elevator car in a dying condition. It is presumed that in lifting the elevator gate, at the same time starting the elevator, he slipped or lost his balance and fell into the well, falling a distance of four stories. He died soon after reaching the hospital.

THOMAS KELLY, Fall River. American Printing Company. April 4. Kelly was fatally injured by falling through an elevator well. A part of his work was taking empty boxes from one portion of the building to another, by way of the elevator. He had put some boxes on the elevator and started up for the next floor, when in some manner the boxes caught under the floor beams above, causing some of them to press outward and to push Kelly off. He fell from the car to the floor below, and from that point to the bottom of the elevator well. His injuries were such that he died about twenty minutes after the accident.

EDWARD SWEENEY, Haverhill. Haverhill Box Board Company. April 11. Sweeney was helping to lift a large frame of wood that covered one of the main belts running from the first floor of the building to the basement. In doing this work he

stepped on the running belt, and was crushed between the belt and the floor timbers, receiving injuries which caused his death two hours afterward.

LUDWIG V. B. MOONEY, Leominster. Whitney & Co.'s storehouse. April 13. Mooney was superintendent of the Star and Leominster Button Company's establishment, occupying the third floor of Whitney & Co.'s building. The accident occurred in the storehouse connected with the factory. Mooney, with another man, was engaged in taking goods from one floor to an upper floor by way of the elevator, the other man putting the goods on the elevator at the lower floor, and Mooney taking them off at the floor above. The goods had been removed by Mooney, and he stood on the floor ready to lower the elevator, which was operated by a cable as a shipper. There was an iron arm extending out from the side of the frame of elevator, about three feet long, for the purpose of striking a projecting lever connected with the shipper rope, to stop the elevator. As the car was on a level with the floor where Mooney stood, the automatic levers were up against the guide posts. Mooney leaned over the lever and shipped the elevator for the purpose of having it descend, when the arm which was attached to elevator caught his head between that and the lever, breaking his neck and causing death.

ALPHONSE DUMONT, Lowell. Talbot Building. April 20. Dumont was a boy about fifteen years of age, and was not employed in the building. He jumped onto the elevator from the sidewalk on the street, and started the elevator upward. When he arrived at the third floor he tried to jump off, and in so doing was caught between the floor of entry and the elevator platform. His head was completely severed from his body. No one knew who the boy was until his mother identified his body at the undertaker's place.

EDMUND R. WYMAN, Lynn. General Electric Company. April 24. Wyman was employed as a millwright and carpenter, and was working, in company with two other men, on a staging, putting in position a five-ton steel travelling crane. He stooped between the framework that holds the tracks upon which the wheels of the crane run, holding a hammer, while one of the other men hammered the rivet on the other side. The crane on the next circuit started, and Wyman was caught between the crane and the edge of one of the iron plates which hold the girders in place, and was crushed to death.

NEWTON E. KENTY, Woburn. Merrimac Chemical Company. May 25. Kenty was engaged in adjusting a belt running an

emery wheel, and in descending from the place where he went overhead to adjust the belt he was caught on shafting and whirled against the side of the building. He was evidently killed instantly, his neck and both legs being broken. There was no coupling or set screw near the point on the shaft where he was caught. The engineer stated that Kenty, instead of going around a planking and down the usual way, attempted to come down over the shaft, as a short ladder was found standing against the wall under the shafting.

ALFRED MACPHEE, Boston. Moxie Nerve Food Company. June 7. By the explosion of a carbonic acid gas generator, Alfred MacPhee was instantly killed, and his brother, Arthur MacPhee, was severely injured about the head. Investigation could not determine the cause of the explosion.

GUSTAF JOHNSON, Boston. Chandler & Barber. July 3. Johnson was a boy about fifteen years of age, employed in the establishment of Chandler & Barber, 124 Summer Street, where the accident occurred. He attempted to jump onto a moving freight elevator, when the car was about four feet from the floor, and before the elevator could be stopped he was caught between a beam in the ceiling and the floor of the elevator car, and was crushed, being instantly killed. The report states that the boy had been warned only a few minutes before not to get on the elevator.

MAURICE LYNCH, Springfield. Indian Orchard Company. July 6. Lynch was employed as an oiler and cleaner. In oiling shafting in motor room he went back of the switchboard to clean the marble top, and in some unknown manner came in contact with a live wire of fifty-five hundred volts, being instantly killed. His body was found behind the switchboard. No one witnessed the accident.

THOMAS POMEROY, Boston. Sudbury Building. July 6. Pomeroy had been employed for a week as substitute janitor, while the regular man was away on his vacation. He went to the door of the freight elevator on the fifth floor, pulled the shipper rope and brought the car upward. When it reached the fifth floor he stepped on while it was moving. In a few seconds he tried to get off the car, when it was about eight feet above the fifth floor. In attempting to do so he was caught between the floor of the car and the top of the door, and was instantly killed. He was about sixty years of age.

JOHN L. AMBROSE, Boston. United Shoe Machinery Company. July 20. Ambrose was repairing water pipes in one of the toilet rooms near a line of shafting, when some waste protruding from his pocket caught upon the shafting, pulling his clothing with it, and drawing him onto the shaft, whirling him around and tearing off his right arm near the shoulder, breaking both legs, and causing injuries which resulted in his death within an hour. The inspector who investigated the case stated in his report that there were no projections of any kind on that part of shafting running through toilet room.

THOMAS F. KEALY, Boston. Hotel Rossmore. July 24. Kealy was on the second floor of the building, and went to the elevator well to call up the elevator man from the first floor. It was a freight elevator. When the car reached the second floor Kealy attempted to get onto the elevator when it was in motion, and was carried to the floor above and crushed between top of door frame and floor of car. The elevator was lowered and he was taken out and conveyed to the hospital, where he died the evening of the same day, about four and one-half hours after the accident.

HERBERT PAUL YURKEE, Adams. Renfrew Manufacturing Company. August 7. Yurkee and another employee were at work in the basement of the mill building, cutting holes in the floor above for the purpose of connecting by belts some new looms with the shafting which runs in the basement. The shafting runs in parallel lines, and Yurkee was at work on one line while his companion worked on the other, their backs being towards each other. The other employee heard a cry, and, turning around, saw Yurkee's body revolving on the shaft. The engine was stopped, and the body fell to the floor. Yurkee had been standing on a horse at work with a chisel, and, it is thought, lost his balance, and in that way got caught on the shaft. He died in about half an hour after the accident. He was about nineteen years of age, and had been employed at the mill about three weeks.

ALBERT CROSSMAN, Boston. New England Stamp Company, 387 Washington Street. August 8. This was the case of a boy who was in the employ of the New England Stamp Company, and who was found dead, having fallen down the elevator well, it is supposed having been instantly killed. Investigation failed to show how the accident occurred.

BLAZIJ LIGOSKI, Lynn. General Electric Company. August 12. Ligoski had been employed in the steel foundry of the company as craneman for eight years. He was proceeding, as was usual once a week, to clean the crane and the motor that operated it, when he received a shock of five hundred volts, killing him instantly. He neglected to turn off the cage switch before starting to clean the motors.

ERNEST CARTER, Boston. Trade Building, 77-79 Washington Street. August 19. Carter was instantly killed by falling through the freight elevator well. He was about seventeen years of age. Another boy states that he was on the sixth floor of the building, and was attracted by cries, and saw Carter hanging by one hand from that floor. Before this boy could reach him, Carter lost his hold and fell. Another person employed on the fifth floor saw Carter hanging from the sixth floor, and attempted to catch him, but reached him just as he fell, and was unable to save him.

JOHN O'NEIL, Springfield. Taber Prang Art Company. August 21. O'Neil was crushed to death by an elevator. He had been sent to the basement to deposit some material, and was returning to the third floor on the elevator. He got on top of the second floor sliding gate, and his head and shoulders were caught under the header of door, while the rest of his body was on the platform. In this position the ascending elevator caught and crushed him. A portion of the elevator had to be cut away to release the body.

FRANK H. FISKE, Taunton. Reed & Barton. September 6. Fiske was employed in turning the electric power to certain machines on and off by means of an ordinary switch fastened to the wall of the room. He went to turn off the power for the noon hour by opening the switch, and in some manner got both hands in contact with the switch frame. He died almost immediately.

BRONZO VOLTS, Lawrence. Washington Mills, American Woolen Company. September 22. Volts was fatally injured by jumping onto an elevator which was in motion. He had been previously forbidden to do so by the man in charge of the elevator; but as the car was ascending, Volts jumped onto the same, and, not getting himself fully onto the bed of the elevator, his legs hanging over, he was caught between the elevator and the floor above, causing internal injury, from which he died about three hours after the accident.

LOUIS BERTHALD ARSENAULT, Worcester. Royal Worcester Corset Company. October 6. Arsenault was employed on the third floor of the building, and had carried a basket of goods to the elevator, the car at the time being at the fourth floor. While waiting for the elevator, it is supposed that he lifted the automatic bar and looked up to the fourth floor, and in doing so lost his hold of the bar and fell to the basement floor, receiving injuries from which he died one hour later. No person saw him at the third floor, but a person at the second floor saw the body falling through the well-hole, and reported the fact. He had been seen at other times leaning over the bar, looking down the well-hole. He fell a distance of thirty-eight feet. The inspector reported that the well-hole of the elevator was well protected.

WILLIAM F. MALLOY, Boston. American Hide and Leather Company. October 13. Malloy was killed by the falling of the elevator car. The cause of the accident could not be learned. The elevator was found at the bottom of the well, with cable detached. Malloy was taken to the hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival. He was a boy who was represented to be eighteen years of age, and had been taking the place of the young man who was the regular operator of the elevator.

JOSEPH SMITH, Lynn. Thomas A. Kelley & Co. November 14. Smith was at work in the beam house of the factory, operating a paddle wheel used to keep the skins in motion in the lime vat, when he fell into the vat, being carried under the liquor and skins by the paddle wheel, and smothered before he could be pulled out. No one seemed to know what was the cause of his falling into the vat. He was about twenty-eight years of age, and had been employed there about a year.

FORFEITED LIQUORS.

Section 80 of chapter 100 of the Revised Laws provides as follows:—

SECTION 80. Any liquor so forfeited shall, by the authority of the written order of the court or trial justice, be forwarded by common carrier to the chief of the district police, who upon receipt of the same shall notify said court or justice thereof. Said officer shall sell the same, and after paying the cost of the transportation of the liquors he shall pay over the net proceeds to the treasurer and receiver general. The officer who serves the order above named shall be allowed therefor fifty cents, but shall not be entitled to receive any travelling fees or mileage on account of the service thereof.

In obedience to the above law I have received from the various officers of the Commonwealth all liquors, and the vessels containing the same, which have been delivered to me as having been seized and forfeited by virtue of said act, giving my receipt for the same.

The quantity received from the cities and towns from Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905, was:—

Number of seizures,	810
Quantity of spirituous liquors received, 1,280 gallons, 3 quarts, 2 gills.	
Quantity of malt liquors received, 7,885 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, 1 gill.	

From the proceeds of the sales of forfeited liquors and the implements which were seized therewith and delivered into my custody by the written order of the courts of the Commonwealth, I have paid the sum of \$500 to the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Amount unexpended.
Salary of the Chief of District Police, . . .	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00	-
Salaries of the members of the detective department, including the deputy chief.	34,400 00	34,202 45	\$197 55
Salaries of the members of the inspection department, including the deputy chief.	57,400 00	57,286 01	113 99
Salaries of the clerks and stenographer, . . .	5,500 00	5,462 38	37 62
Travelling expenses of the members of the detective department.	12,600 00	11,637 47	962 53
Special services and expenses in the investigation of fires.	2,000 00	713 80	1,286 20
Travelling expenses of the members of the inspection department.	15,000 00	13,748 43	1,251 57
Contingent office expenses,	5,000 00	4,998 51	1 49
	\$134,400 00	\$130,549 05	\$3,850 95

I have received through the members of the boiler inspection department, as fees for examination of applicants for licenses as engineers and firemen and for the inspection of boilers, the sum of \$12,832, which I have paid over to the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to extend to each of the deputies, George C. Neal and Joseph M. Dyson, to Capt. William H. Proctor and Charles F. Rice, and each and every officer of the department, my most hearty thanks for the zealous and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties and great responsibilities of their respective offices.

I also desire to extend my thanks to the several district attorneys of the Commonwealth, and to the Honorable Attorney-General of the State, for all the courtesies, support and advice received from them.

I also feel deeply grateful for the assistance and courtesies that have been extended to me and this department by the various chiefs of police and chiefs of the fire departments throughout the Commonwealth.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief, Massachusetts District Police.

32

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Mass. Chief od district police

32

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Report

